TTAB

Attorney Docket No. 3178-200026
Application Serial No. 76/199,329
Examiner LaVerne T. Thompson
Law Office 116

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Trademark Law Office:	116	
Examiner:	LaVerne T. Thompson, Esq.	
Applicant:	England/Corsair, Inc.	**NOTICE OF APPEAL**
Serial No.	76/199,329	
Filed:	January 21, 2001	
Mark:	**ENGLAND**	

Box TTAB – FEE
Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3514

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Trademarks, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3514 on October 29, 2003.

By _____

Dear Sir/Madam:

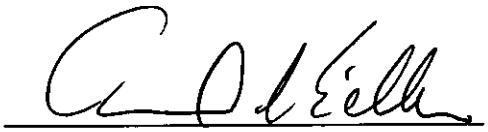
Applicant, pursuant to Trademark Rule 2.141, hereby appeals to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board from the Examining Attorney's final refusal of registration dated April 29, 2003.

Also enclosed is a check in the amount of $100.00.

11/21/2003 KBIBBONS 00000221 76199329
01 FC:6403 100.00 OP

HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C.

Attorney for Applicant

Date: October 29, 2003 By: 

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Attorney Docket No. 3178-200026
Application Serial No. 76/199,329
Examiner LaVerne T. Thompson, Esq.
Law Office 116

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TRADEMARK/SERVICE MARK

Trademark Law Office:	113	
Examiner:	LaVerne T. Thompson, Esq.	
Applicant:	England, Inc.	**REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION**
Serial No.:	76/199,329	
Filed:	January 22, 2001	
MARK:	**ENGLAND**	

Box Responses – No Fee
Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3513

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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By _____

Dear Sir:

In response to the final Office Action dated April 29, 2003, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this final refusal in light of: 1) recent case law re-examining the legal standard for refusing registration of geographic marks, 2) the attached Declarations, 3) the attached exhibit

evidence and 4) the accompanying argument. Applicant has contemporaneously filed herewith a Notice of Appeal in the event the Examiner is not persuaded by this Request for Reconsideration.

IN THE APPLICATION

Please update USPTO ownership records to reflect Applicant's name change from England/Corsair, Inc. to England, Inc. Recordal of this name change can be found at Reel/Frame 002721/0155.

REMARKS

The above-captioned mark has been refused by the Examining Attorney on two grounds: 1) that it comprises Deceptive Matter under Trademark Act Section 2(a), 15 U.S.C. §1052(a) and, 2) that the mark is Primarily Geographically Deceptively Misdescriptive under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3).

Subsequent to the Examiner's final refusal on the above-referenced grounds, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued two rulings that re-examined the legal standards for geographic refusals and overturned the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board's legal conclusions regarding marks it found geographically misdescriptive. In particular, on May 22, 2003, the Court of Appeals decided *In re California Innovations, Inc.*, 66 USPQ2d 1853 (CA FC 2003) and on July 11, 2003 decided *In re Les Halles De Paris J.V.*, 67 USPQ2d 1539 (CA FC

2003). Both cases are attached as Exhibit A for the Examiner's easy reference.

Relying on *In re Loew's Theatres, Inc.*, 226 USPQ 865 (Fed. Cir. 1985), the Examining Attorney states in the final Office Action that "[t]he examining attorney need only make a prima facie showing that a public association exists between the applicant's goods and services and England. The examining attorney need not show the fame of the place, but rather the likelihood that the particular place will be associated with the particular goods and services." The Examiner's argument can be fairly summarized as:

1) England is a well-known country;
2) Furniture is made in England as evidenced by various news stories and web sites;
3) Applicant's goods do not originate in England;
4) Therefore, it must be inferred that Applicant's mark is deceptive or primarily merely geographically misdescriptive.

However, the Court of Appeals in *California Innovations* re-examined the *In re Loew's* standard in light of NAFTA, stating:

> Before NAFTA, the PTO identified and denied registration to a primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive mark with a showing that (1) the primary significance of the mark was a generally known geographic location, and (2) "the public was likely to believe the mark identified the place from which the goods originate and that the goods did not come from there." *In re Loew's*, 769 F.2d at 768. The second prong of the test represents the "goods-place association" between the mark and the goods at issue. This test raised an inference

> of deception based on the likelihood of a goods-place association that did not reflect the actual original of the goods. ***A mere inference, however, is not enough to establish the deceptiveness that brings the harsh consequence of non-registrability under the amended Lanham Act.*** As noted, NAFTA and the amended Lanham Act place an emphasis on ***actual misleading*** of the public.
>
> Therefore, the relatively easy burden of showing a naked goods-place association without proof that the association is material to the consumer's decision is no longer justified, because marks rejected under 1052(e)(3) can no longer obtain registration through acquired distinctiveness under 1052(f). ***To ensure a showing of deceptiveness and misleading before imposing the penalty of non-registrability, the PTO may not deny registration without a showing that the goods-place association made by the consumer is material to the consumer's decision to purchase those goods.***

In re California Innovations, Inc., 66 USPQ2d 1853 at 1857 (emphasis added).

It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner in the instant application has clearly relied on a *mere inference* of deceptiveness and has not established an actual misleading of the public. For the sake of clarity, the proper test of whether a mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive is whether, as the court stated in *In re Les Halles De Paris J.V.:*

> (1) the primary significance of the mark is a generally known geographic location;
>
> (2) the consuming public is likely to believe the place identified by the mark indicates the origin of the goods [or services] bearing the mark, when in fact the goods [or services] do not come from that place;
>
> (3) the misrepresentation was a material factor in the consumer's decision.

Applicant has already rebutted point #2 above. The Examiner has failed to show materiality under point #3.

The Consuming Public is NOT likely to believe the place identified by the mark indicates the origin of Applicant's goods/services

For reasons previously argued to the Examiner, the public is not likely to believe the ENGLAND trademark indicates the origin of Applicant's goods and services. Because Applicant's furniture is clearly American in design and does not otherwise suggest a connection to the country of England, coupled with the England family's visible association with England/Corsair, Inc. and England, Inc., the reasonable conclusion is that the public would not *actually believe* the goods and services of Applicant derive from the geographic location England. In further support of this conclusion, Applicant's attorney has attached two exemplary Declarations, the first by Rodney England, President of Applicant (attached as Exhibit B), and the second by Thomas Balastreri, Merchandise Manager of Colder's Furniture, a customer of Applicant (attached as Exhibit C).

It is also noteworthy that the Court in *In re Les Halles De Paris J.V.* recognizes that the Trademark Office must meet a heightened evidentiary burden in order to refuse registration of a service mark under section 2(e)(3). Here it is submitted that the burden has not been met. If, however, the Examiner is not persuaded by Applicant's arguments herein that its mark is entitled to registration as to each of the identified classes, Applicant is willing to consider deleting the goods classifications, proceeding to registration in class 35 only.

The "misrepresentation" is NOT a material factor in the consumer's decision to purchase Applicant's goods/services

Notably absent from the record is persuasive evidence supporting a finding that the public would be actually misled into believing that applicant's goods and services have a connection to the country of England. The Examining Attorney's evidence merely suggests that furniture (and to a lesser extent, carpets and rugs) is made in England. A few of the stories indicate that *antique* furniture with origins in England is sold at auctions. This evidence, though, does not show Applicant's mark is deceptive. Once again, Applicant directs the Examiner's attention to *In re Venice Maid Co., Inc.*, 222 U.S.P.Q. 618, 619 (TTAB 1984) where the Board overturned the primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive refusal stating that "[w]e are unwilling to sustain the refusal to register in this case simply on the basis that Venice is a large Italian city that could, conceivably, be the source of a wide range of goods, including canned foods." Similarly, England is a large *country* that is the source of a wide range of goods including furniture, carpets and rugs. At best, this evidence shows some general connection between the country England and Applicant's goods and services. This evidence does not establish deceptiveness.

Applicant's attorney previously attached geographic dictionary evidence showing the notable absence of furniture from a list of "Chief Products". In further support of the conclusion that the consuming public is neither likely to believe the place identified by the mark indicates the origin of the goods nor will the alleged misrepresentation constitute a material factor in the

consumer's decision to purchase applicant's goods and services, Applicant attaches the following evidence:

- The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer, Fourth Edition (attached as Exhibit D).
- Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Volume IV, Europe (attached as Exhibit E).
- The Europa World Year Book 2003, Volume II (attached as Exhibit F).
- The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 4 (attached as Exhibit G).
- The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 29 (attached as Exhibit H).

In none of the attached reference material is furniture identified as a principal product of the country England or otherwise discussed as a significant export. Thus, documented evidence of record strongly suggests it is not noteworthy to the American consumer that furniture, carpet or rugs are made in England. Therefore, it is submitted, the Examiner has failed to show that the public would be actually misled into believing Applicant's ENGLAND goods and services have a connection to the geographic country England or that the goods-place association made by the consumer is material to a decision to purchase Applicant's goods or services. Accordingly, the refusal to register should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing remarks, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the refusal for registration. If the Examiner has any questions or otherwise wishes to discuss this application in more detail, she is courteously requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C.
Attorney for Applicant

Date: October 29, 2003 By: 

Paul A. Keller
Reg. No. 29,752
Geoffrey D. Aurini
Michigan Bar No. P62,187
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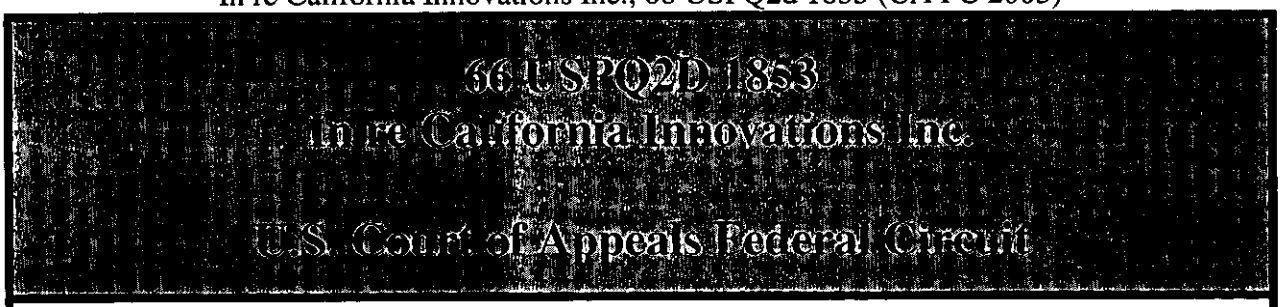
In re California Innovations Inc., 66 USPQ2d 1853 (CA FC 2003)



No. 02-1407
Decided May 22, 2003

Headnotes

TRADEMARKS AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

[1] Registration and its effects — Non-registrable subject matter —Geographical; geographically misdescriptive (§315.0409)

Mark that is found to be "primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive" pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3) is subject to permanent rejection from registration, and rejection of mark on that ground therefore requires showing of deceptiveness, rather than simple lack of distinctiveness; thus, registration should be denied under Section 1052(e)(3) only if primary significance of mark is generally known geographic location, if consuming public is likely to believe that place identified by mark indicates origin of goods bearing mark, when in fact goods do not come from that place, and if misrepresentation is material factor in consumer's purchasing decision.

[2] Registration and its effects — Non-registrable subject matter —Geographical; geographically misdescriptive (§315.0409)

Decision by Trademark Trial and Appeal Board finding that applicant's "California

Innovations" mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive, and therefore unregistrable under 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3), must be vacated and remanded, even though applicant's goods do not originate in California, and board properly concluded that primary significance of mark is generally known geographic location, since evidence of connection between California and goods at issue, namely, thermal insulated bags for food and wraps for cans, is tenuous at best, and since board has not yet determined whether any misrepresentation of origin caused by mark is material factor in consumers' purchasing decisions.

Case History and Disposition

Appeal from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.

Application of California Innovations Inc. for registration of trademark. Applicant appeals from decision upholding refusal of registration on ground that mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Vacated and remanded.

Attorneys:

Michael A. Grow, Charles M. Marmelstein, and Evan S. Stolove, of Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, Washington, D.C., for appellant.

Henry G. Sawtelle, associate, John M. Whealan, solicitor, and Cynthia C. Lynch, associate solicitor, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Arlington, Va., for appellee.

Judge:

Before Newman, Clevenger, and Rader, circuit judges.

Opinion Text

Opinion By:

Rader, J.

California Innovations, Inc. (CA Innovations), a Canadian-based corporation, appeals the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board's refusal to register its mark –CALIFORNIA INNOVATIONS. Citing section 2(e)(3) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3) (2000), the Board concluded that the mark was primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Because the Board applied an outdated standard in its analysis under §1052(e)(3), this court vacates the Board's decision and remands.

I.

CA Innovations filed an intent-to-use trademark application, Serial No. 74/650,703, on March 23, 1995, for the composite mark CALIFORNIA INNOVATIONS and Design. The application sought registration for the following goods:

automobile visor organizers, namely, holders for personal effects, and automobile trunk organizers for automotive accessories in International Class 12; backpacks in International Class 18; thermal insulated bags for food and beverages, thermal insulated tote bags for food or beverages, and thermal insulated wraps for cans to keep the containers cold or hot in International Class 21; and nylon, vinyl, polyester and/or leather

bags for storage and storage pouches in International Class 22.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) initially refused registration based on an alleged likelihood of confusion with some prior registrations. At the PTO's request, applicant disclaimed the CALIFORNIA component of the mark. Applicant also amended its identification and classification of goods to conform to the examiner's suggestions. Thereafter, the PTO issued a notice of publication. The mark was published for opposition on September 29, 1998. No opposition was ever filed.

In July 1999, the PTO reasserted jurisdiction over the application under 37 C.F.R. §2.84(a) and refused registration under §1052(e)(3), concluding that the mark was primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Applicant filed a timely notice for reconsideration with the PTO and a notice of appeal to the Board in November 2000. After the PTO refused to reconsider its decision, CA Innovations renewed its appeal to the Board. On February 20, 2002, the Board upheld the PTO's refusal to register applicant's mark and concluded that the mark was primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive.

This court reviews the Board's "legal conclusions, such as its interpretations of the Lanham Act," without deference. *In re Hiromichi Wada*, 194 F.3d 1297, 1299, 52 USPQ2d 1539, 1540 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Under a proper legal standard, the Board's determination of geographic misdescription is a factual finding. *See In re Compagnie Generale Maritime*, 993 F.2d 841, 845, 26 USPQ2d 1652, 1654 (Fed. Cir. 1993). This court upholds the Board's factual findings "unless they are unsupported by substantial evidence." *Recot, Inc. v. M.C. Becton*, 214 F.3d 1322, 1327, 54 USPQ2d 1894, 1897 (Fed. Cir. 2000). This court has jurisdiction over this petition for review under 15 U.S.C. §1071 (2000).

II.

The Lanham Act addresses geographical marks in three categories. The first category, §1052(a), identifies geographically deceptive marks:

> No trademark by which the goods of the applicant may be distinguished from the goods of others shall be refused registration on the principal register on account of its nature unless it – (a) Consists of or comprises immoral, *deceptive*, or scandalous matter; or matter which may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons, living or dead, institutions, beliefs, or national symbols, or bring them into contempt, or disrepute.

15 U.S.C. §1052(a) (2000) (emphasis added). Although not expressly addressing geographical marks, §1052(a) has traditionally been used to reject geographic marks that materially deceive the public. A mark found to be deceptive under §1052(a) cannot receive protection under the Lanham Act. To deny a geographic mark protection under §1052(a), the PTO must establish that (1) the mark misrepresents or misdescribes the goods, (2) the public would likely believe the misrepresentation, and (3) the misrepresentation would materially affect the public's decision to purchase the goods. *See In re Budge Mfg. Co.*, 857 F.2d 773, 775, 8 USPQ2d 1259, 1260 (Fed. Cir. 1988). This test's central point of analysis is materiality because that finding shows that the misdescription deceived the consumer. *See In re House of Windsor*, 221 USPQ 53, 56-57 (TTAB 1983).

The other two categories of geographic marks are (1) "primarily geographically descriptive" marks and (2) "primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive" marks under §1052(e). The North American Free Trade Agreement, *see* North American Free Trade Agreement, Dec. 17, 1992, art. 1712, 32 I.L.M. 605, 698 [hereinafter NAFTA], as implemented by the NAFTA Implementation Act in 1993, *see* NAFTA Implementation Act, Pub. L. No. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057 (1993), has recently changed these two categories. Before the NAFTA changes, §1052(e) and (f) stated:

> No trademark by which the goods of the applicant may be distinguished from the goods of others shall be refused registration on the principal register on account of its nature unless it – (e) Consists of a mark which ...
>
> (2) when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant is primarily geographically descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them.
>
> * * * *
>
> (f) Except as expressly excluded in paragraphs (a) – (d) of this section, nothing in this chapter shall prevent the registration of a mark used by the applicant which has become distinctive of the applicant's goods in commerce.

15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(2) and (f) (1988). The law treated these two categories of geographic marks identically. Specifically, the PTO generally placed a "primarily geographically descriptive"or "deceptively misdescriptive" mark on the supplemental register. Upon a showing of acquired distinctiveness, these marks could qualify for the principal register.

Thus, in contrast to the permanent loss of registration rights imposed on deceptive marks under §1052(a), pre-NAFTA §1052(e)(2) only required a temporary denial of registration on the principal register. Upon a showing of distinctiveness, these marks could acquire a place on the principal register. *In re Dial-A-Mattress Operating Corp.*, 240 F.3d 1341, 1347, 57 USPQ2d 1807, 1812 (Fed. Cir. 2001). As permitted by pre-NAFTA §1052(f), a mark could acquire

distinctiveness or "secondary meaning" by showing that "in the minds of the public, the primary significance of a product feature or term is to identify the source of the product rather than the product itself." *Inwood Labs., Inc. v. Ives Labs.*, 456 U.S. 844, 851 n.11 [214 USPQ 1] (1982).

In the pre-NAFTA era, the focus on distinctiveness overshadowed the deceptiveness aspect of §1052(e)(2) and made it quite easy for the PTO to deny registration on the principal register to geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks under §1052(e)(2). On the other hand, the deception requirement of §1052(a) protected against fraud and could not be overlooked. Therefore, the PTO had significantly more difficulty denying registration based on that higher standard. *See generally* Andrew P. Vance, *Can't Get There From Here: How NAFTA and GATT Have Reduced Protection for Geographical Trademarks*, 26 Brook. J. Int'l L. 1097 (2001).

Before NAFTA, in *In re Nantucket*, 209 USPQ 868, 870 (TTAB 1981), the Board used a three-prong test to detect either primarily geographically descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive marks. Under the Board's test, the only substantive inquiry was whether the mark conveyed primarily a geographical connotation. On appeal in *In re Nantucket*, this court's predecessor rejected that test:

> The board's test rests mechanistically on the one question of whether the mark is recognizable, at least to some large segment of the public, as the name of a geographical area. NANTUCKET is such. That ends the board's test. Once it is found that the mark is the name of a known place, i.e., that it has "a readily recognizable geographic meaning," the next question, whether applicant's goods do or do not come from that place, becomes irrelevant under the board's test, for if they do, the mark is "primarily geographically descriptive"; if they don't, the mark is "primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive." Either way, the result is the same, for the mark must be denied registration on the principal register unless resort can be had to §2(f).

In re Nantucket, Inc., 677 F.2d 95, 97-98 [213 USPQ 889] (CCPA 1982). Thus *In re Nantucket*, for the first time, set forth a goods-place association requirement. *Id.* at 99-100. In other words, this court required a geographically deceptively misdescriptive mark to have more than merely a primary geographic connotation. Specifically, the public must also associate the goods in question with the place identified by the mark – the goods-place association requirement. However, this court did not require a showing that the goods-place association was material to the consumer's decision before rejection under §1052(e).

In *In re Loew's Theatres, Inc.*, 769 F.2d 764, 767-69 [226 USPQ 865] (Fed. Cir. 1985), this court expressly permitted a goods-place association without any showing that the place is "well-known" or "noted" for the goods in question. The *Loew's* court explained: "[I]f the place is noted for the particular goods, a mark for such goods which do not originate there is likely to be deceptive under §2(a) and not registrable under any circumstances." *Id.* at 768, n.6. Clarifying that pre-NAFTA §1052(e)(2) does not require a "well-known" place, this court noted:

The PTO's burden is simply to establish that there is a reasonable predicate for its conclusion

> that the public would be likely to make the particular goods/place association on which it relies.... The issue is not the fame or exclusivity of the place name, but the likelihood that a particular place will be associated with particular goods.

Id.

As noted, the Lanham Act itself does not expressly require different tests for geographically misleading marks. In order to implement the Lanham Act prior to the NAFTA amendments, the PTO used a low standard to reject marks for geographically deceptive misdescriptiveness under pre-NAFTA §1052(e), which was relatively simple to meet. In contrast, the PTO required a much more demanding finding to reject for geographical deception

under §1052(a). This distinction was justified because rejection under subsection (a) was final, while rejection under pre-NAFTA subsection (e)(2) was only temporary, until the applicant could show that the mark had become distinctive. The more drastic consequence establishes the propriety of the elevated materiality test in the context of a permanent ban on registration under §1052(a).

NAFTA and its implementing legislation obliterated the distinction between geographically deceptive marks and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks. Article 1712 of NAFTA provides:

> 1. Each party [United States, Mexico, Canada] shall provide, in respect of geographical indications, the legal means for interested persons to prevent:
> (a) the use of any means in the designation or presentation of a good that indicates or suggests that the good in question originates in a territory, region or locality other than the true place of origin, in a manner that misleads the public as to the geographical origin of the good ....

See NAFTA, Dec. 17, 1992, art. 1712, 32 I.L.M. 605, 698. This treaty shifts the emphasis for geographically descriptive marks to prevention of any public deception. Accordingly, the NAFTA Act amended §1052(e) to read:

> No trademark by which the goods of the applicant may be distinguished from the goods of others shall be refused registration on the principal register on account of its nature unless it –
> (e) Consists of a mark which (1) when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant is merely descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them, (2) when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant is primarily geographically descriptive of them, except as indications of regional origin may be registrable under section 4 [15 USCS §1054], (3) when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of them, (4) is primarily merely a surname, or (5) comprises any matter that, as a whole, is functional.
> (f) Except as expressly excluded in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)(3), and (e)(5) of this section, nothing herein shall prevent the registration of a mark used by the applicant which has

become distinctive of the applicant's goods in commerce.
15 U.S.C. §1052(e)-(f) (2000).

Recognizing the new emphasis on prevention of public deception, the NAFTA amendments split the categories of geographically descriptive and geographically deceptively misdescriptive into two subsections (subsections (e)(2) and (e)(3) respectively). Under the amended Lanham Act, subsection (e)(3) – geographically deceptive misdescription – could no longer acquire distinctiveness under subsection (f). Accordingly, marks determined to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive are permanently denied registration, as are deceptive marks under §1052(a).

[1] Thus, §1052 no longer treats geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks differently from geographically deceptive marks. Like geographically deceptive marks, the analysis for primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks under § 1052(e)(3) focuses on deception of, or fraud on, the consumer. The classifications under the new §1052 clarify that these two deceptive categories both receive permanent rejection. Accordingly, the test for rejecting a deceptively misdescriptive mark is no longer simple lack of distinctiveness, but the higher showing of deceptiveness.

The legislative history of the NAFTA Act confirms the change in standard for geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks. In a congressional record statement, which appears to be the equivalent of a committee report, the Senate Judiciary Committee acknowledges the new standard for these marks:

> [T]he bill creates a distinction in subsection 2(e) of the Trademark Act between geographically "descriptive" and "misdescriptive"marks and amends subsections 2(f) and 23(a) of the Act to preclude registration of "primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive" marks on the principal and supplemental registers, respectively. The law as it relates to "primarily geographically descriptive" marks would remain unchanged.
> 139 Cong. Rec. S 16,092 (1993).

The amended Lanham Act gives geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks the same treatment as geographically deceptive marks under §1052(a). Because both of these categories are subject to permanent denial of registration, the PTO may not simply rely on lack of distinctiveness to deny registration,

but must make the more difficult showing of public deception. In other words, by placing geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks under subsection (e)(3) in the same fatal circumstances as deceptive marks under subsection (a), the NAFTA Act also elevated the

standards for identifying those deceptive marks.

Before NAFTA, the PTO identified and denied registration to a primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive mark with a showing that (1) the primary significance of the mark was a generally known geographic location, and (2) "the public was likely to believe the mark identified the place from which the goods originate and that the goods did not come from there." *In re Loew's*, 769 F.2d at 768. The second prong of the test represents the "goods-place association" between the mark and the goods at issue. This test raised an inference of deception based on the likelihood of a goods-place association that did not reflect the actual origin of the goods. A mere inference, however, is not enough to establish the deceptiveness that brings the harsh consequence of non-registrability under the amended Lanham Act. As noted, NAFTA and the amended Lanham Act place an emphasis on actual misleading of the public.

Therefore, the relatively easy burden of showing a naked goods-place association without proof that the association is material to the consumer's decision is no longer justified, because marks rejected under §1052(e)(3) can no longer obtain registration through acquired distinctiveness under §1052(f). To ensure a showing of deceptiveness and misleading before imposing the penalty of non-registrability, the PTO may not deny registration without a showing that the goods-place association made by the consumer is material to the consumer's decision to purchase those goods. This addition of a materiality inquiry equates this test with the elevated standard applied under §1052(a). *See House of Windsor*, 221 USPQ at 56-57 (establishing "a 'materiality'test to distinguish marks that fall within the proscription of Section 2(e)(2) from those that fall also within the proscription of Section 2(a)"). This also properly reflects the presence of the deceptiveness criterion often overlooked in the "primarily geographically *deceptively* misdescriptive"provision of the statute.

The shift in emphasis in the standard to identify primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks under §1052(e)(3) will bring that section into harmony with § 1052(a). Both sections involve proof of deception with the consequence of non-registrability. The adherence to the pre-NAFTA standard designed to focus on distinctiveness would almost read the term "deceptively"out of §1052(e)(3), which is the term that the NAFTA amendments to the Lanham Act has reemphasized. Accordingly, under the amended Lanham Act, both subsection (a) and subsection (e)(3) share a similar legal standard.

Since the NAFTA amendments, this court has dealt with two cases involving §1052(e)(3). *Wada*, 194 F.3d 1297 [52 USPQ2d 1539]; *In re Save Venice New York, Inc.*, 259 F.3d 1346, 59 USPQ2d 1778 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Although neither of those cases explores the effect of the NAFTA Act on the test for determining geographically deceptive misdescription, both cases satisfy the new NAFTA standard. "[I]f there is evidence that goods like applicant's or goods related to applicant's are a principal product of the geographical area named by the mark, then the deception will most likely be found material and the mark, therefore, deceptive." *House of Windsor*, 221 USPQ at 57. "[I]f the place is noted for the particular goods, a mark for such goods which do not originate there is likely to be deceptive under §2(a) and not registrable under any

circumstances." *Loew's Theatres*, 769 F.2d at 768, n.6.

In *Save Venice*, this court affirmed the Board's refusal to register applicant's marks "THE VENICE COLLECTION" and "SAVE VENICE, INC." because of the "substantial evidence available showing that Venice, Italy is *known for* glass, lace, art objects, jewelry, cotton and silk textiles, printing and publishing." 259 F.3d at 1354 (emphasis added). Although the court in *Save Venice* did not expressly address the materiality issue, because it was not officially recognized in this context, the court emphasized that "all of the applicant's goods are associated with *traditional Venetian products*." *Id.* at 1350 (emphasis added). The court in *Save Venice* concluded that the public would mistakenly believe they were purchasing "traditional Venetian products" because the applicant's products were "indistinguishable"from the products traditionally originating in Venice. *Id.* at 1350-54. Thus, the record in *Save Venice* satisfies the test for deception.

Similarly, in *Wada*, this court affirmed the Board's refusal to register applicant's mark "NEW YORK WAYS GALLERY" because there was "evidence that showed ... New

York is *well-known* as a place where leather goods and handbags are designed and manufactured." *Wada*, 194 F.3d at 1299-1300 (emphasis added).* Again, the court in *Wada* did not expressly make a finding that the goods-place association would materially influence the consumer. However, this court noted that the public, "upon encountering goods bearing the mark NEW YORK WAYS GALLERY, would believe that the goods" originate in New York, "a world-renown fashion center ... well-known as a place where goods of this kind are designed, manufactured, or sold." *Id.* This showing that the place was not only well-known, but renowned for the products at issue supports a finding of materiality. *See House of Windsor*, 221 USPQ at 57.

Thus, due to the NAFTA changes in the Lanham Act, the PTO must deny registration under §1052(e)(3) if (1) the primary significance of the mark is a generally known geographic location, (2) the consuming public is likely to believe the place identified by the mark indicates the origin of the goods bearing the mark, when in fact the goods do not come from that place, and (3) the misrepresentation was a material factor in the consumer's decision.

As a result of the NAFTA changes to the Lanham Act, geographic deception is specifically dealt with in subsection (e)(3), while deception in general continues to be addressed under subsection (a). Consequently, this court anticipates that the PTO will usually address geographically deceptive marks under subsection (e)(3) of the amended Lanham Act rather than subsection (a). While there are identical legal standards for deception in each section, subsection (e)(3) specifically involves deception involving geographic marks.

III.

CA Innovations unequivocally states in its opening brief that its "petition seeks review only of that portion of the [Board's] decision that pertains to 'thermal insulated bags for food and beverages and thermal insulated wraps for cans'"as identified in International Class 21 in the application. Therefore, because of applicant's decision not to challenge the Board's judgment with respect to all goods other than those identified in class 21, that part of the Board's decision is not affected by this opinion.

As a preliminary issue, this court may affirm or reverse a rejection of an application with respect to only a portion of the goods identified. This court discerns no legal limitation on an appeal with respect to a portion of the goods listed in the application. In fact, the Board also perceives no legal restrictions on narrowing the issues in an application. *See In re Wielinski*, 49 USPQ2d 1754 (TTAB 1998) (affirming refusal to register only as to class 16 and reversing refusal to register as to all other classes); *In re Harry N. Abrams, Inc.*, 223 USPQ 832 (TTAB 1984) (affirming refusal to register as to class 14 and reversing refusal to register as to all remaining classes); *see also Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure* §1403.05 (3d ed. 2002).

[2] The parties agree that CA Innovations' goods do not originate in California.

> Under the first prong of the test – whether the mark's primary significance is a generally known geographic location –a composite mark such as the applicant's proposed mark must be evaluated as a whole... . It is not erroneous, however, for the examiner to consider the significance of each element within the composite mark in the course of evaluating the mark as a whole.

Save Venice, 259 F.3d at 1352 (citations omitted).

The Board found that "the word CALIFORNIA is a prominent part of applicant's mark and is not overshadowed by either the word INNOVATIONS or the design element." Although the mark may also convey the idea of a creative, laid-back lifestyle or mindset, the Board properly recognized that such an association does not contradict the primary geographic significance of the mark. Even if the public may associate California with a particular life-style, the record supports the Board's finding that the primary meaning remains focused on the state of California. Nonetheless, this court declines to review at this stage the Board's finding that CA Innovations' composite mark CALIFORNIA INNOVATIONS and Design is primarily geographic in nature. Rather the PTO may apply the entire new test on remand.

The second prong of the test requires proof that the public is likely to believe the applicant's

goods originate in California. The Board stated that the examining attorney submitted excerpts from the Internet and the NEXIS database showing "some manufacturers and distributors of backpacks, tote bags, luggage, computer cases, and sport bags ... headquartered in California." The Board also acknowledged articles "which make reference to companies headquartered in California which manufacture automobile accessories such as auto organizers," as well as the "very serious apparel and sewn products industry" in California.

A great deal of the evidence cited in this case relates to the fashion industry, which is highly prevalent in California due to Hollywood's influence on this industry. However, clothing and fashion have nothing to do with the products in question. At best, the record in this case shows some general connection between the state of California and backpacks and automobile organizers. However, because CA Innovations has limited its appeal to insulated bags and wraps, the above referenced evidence is immaterial. Therefore, this opinion has no bearing on whether the evidence of record supports a rejection of the application with regard to any goods other than those identified in CA Innovations' application under International Class 21, namely insulated bags and wraps.

CA Innovations argues that the examining attorney provided no evidence at all concerning insulated bags for food and wraps for cans in California. The Government contends that the evidence shows some examples of a lunch bag, presumed to be insulated, and insulated backpacks. According to the government, the evidence supports a finding of a goods-place association between California and insulated bags and wraps. This court has reviewed the publications and listings supplied by the examining attorney. At best, the evidence of a connection between California and insulated bags and wraps is tenuous. Even if the evidence supported a finding of a goods-place association, the PTO has yet to apply the materiality test in this case. This court declines to address that issue and apply the new standard in the first instance. Accordingly, this court vacates the finding of the Board that CA Innovations' mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive, and remands the case for further proceedings. On remand, the Board shall apply the new three-prong standard.

COSTS

Each party shall bear its own costs.

VACATED and REMANDED

Footnotes

* The court in *Wada* discussed the NAFTA amendments in the context of whether an applicant could disclaim the geographic element of a mark to avoid rejection. The court affirmed the PTO's policy that a disclaimer of the geographic element of a mark will not render a geographically deceptively misdescriptive mark registrable. The court stated that such a policy

"complies with Article 1712 of NAFTA." *Wada*, 194 F.3d at 1300-1301.

- End of Case -
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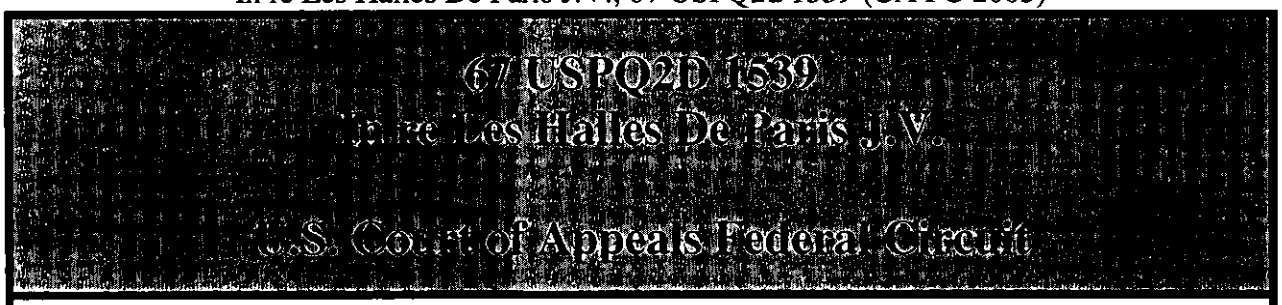
In re Les Halles De Paris J.V., 67 USPQ2d 1539 (CA FC 2003)



No. 02-1539
Decided July 11, 2003

Headnotes

TRADEMARKS AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

[1] Registration and its effects — Non-registrable subject matter —Geographical; geographically misdescriptive (§315.0409)

Types of marks — Service marks (§327.19)

Standard for finding service mark to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive under 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3) requires showing of reason why consumers would associate relevant service with geographic location invoked by mark, not simply that location is known for relevant service, since geographic service marks are less likely to mislead public than geographic marks on goods; in present case, decision by Trademark Trial and Appeal Board finding that applicant's "Le Marais" mark for restaurant services in New York is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive, and therefore unregistrable under Section 1052(2)(e), must be vacated and remanded, since decision does not show that patrons would identify "Le Marais"Jewish neighborhood in Paris as source of services at applicant's restaurant in New York, and that such "services-place association" would be material factor in consumer's decision to

patronize restaurant.

Case History and Disposition

Appeal from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.

Application of Les Halles de Paris J.V. for registration of trademark (serial no. 75/751,177). Applicant appeals from decision upholding

refusal of registration on ground that mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Vacated and remanded.

Attorneys:

Myron Cohen, Lance J. Lieberman, and Jeremy Kaufman, of Cohen, Pontani, Lieberman & Pavane, New York, N.Y., for appellant.

Stephen Walsh, associate solicitor; John M. Whealan, solicitor; Nancy C. Slutter, Cynthia C. Lynch, and William G. Jenks, associate solicitors, Arlington, Va., for Director, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Judge:

Before Newman, Rader, and Dyk, circuit judges.

Opinion Text

Opinion By:

Rader, J.

Les Halles De Paris J.V. (Les Halles or applicant), appeals the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board's (Board) refusal to register its mark — LE MARAIS —for restaurant services. Citing section 2(e)(3) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3) (2000), the Board concluded that the mark was primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. *See In re Les Halles De Paris J.V.*, 2002 TTAB LEXIS 263, at *12-14. Because the Board applied an outdated standard for section 2(e)(3), this court vacates and remands.

I.

On July 14, 1999, Les Halles filed its application to register the service mark LE MARAIS in connection with "restaurant services" in International Class 42. The application documented use of the mark from as early as June 4, 1995, as the name for Les Halles' restaurant in New York that serves a French kosher cuisine. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)

concluded that the mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive under section 2(e)(3) and refused to register it on the Principal Register. After rejecting Les Halles' request for reconsideration, the PTO made its refusal to register the mark final on September 12, 2000.

Les Halles appealed to the Board, which affirmed the PTO's refusal to register Les Halles' mark.* As evidence that the mark uses misdescriptive geographic terms, the Board referred to articles and travel brochures about the Jewish quarter or neighborhood in Paris known as Le Marais. This record evidence included various statements about Le Marais being a fashionable Jewish area in Paris with fine restaurants. For example, one article stated: "Over the years Le Marais has moved from obscurity into a gilded age of offbeat and fashionable galleries, restaurants, chic boutiques and unusual museums."Another article referenced Le Marais as "[t]he old Jewish Quarter ...[which] blends chic apartment renovations with tiny cafes, fine new restaurants and ancient synagogues, all on narrow, sinuous streets."

Based on this record, the Board concluded: [T]he primary significance of [Le Marais], at least to an appreciable segment of applicant's restaurant patrons, will be of the geographic location in Paris." In addition, the Board reasoned that because Les Halles' restaurants "are touted as being French kosher steakhouses ... actual and potential customers of applicant's restaurants will believe that there is a connection between applicant's restaurants and the [Jewish Quarter] in Paris known as Le Marais." The Board emphasized that it was "not finding that the Examining Attorney has shown that Le Marais is noted for its restaurants or cuisines."Ultimately, however, the Board affirmed the PTO's refusal to register Les Halles' mark under section 2(e)(3) because it is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive.

Les Halles appealed to this court, arguing the evidence of record is insufficient to support a finding that the public would be misled to believe that the Le Marais restaurants in New York have a connection to the region in Paris. This court has jurisdiction over this appeal. 28 U.S.C. §1295(a)(4)(B) (2000).

II.

This court reviews the Board's "legal conclusions, such as its interpretations of the Lanham Act" without deference. *In re Hiromichi Wada*, 194 F.3d 1297, 1299 [52 USPQ2d 1539] (Fed. Cir. 1999). The Board's determination that a mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive is a factual finding, *see In re Compagnie Generale Maritime*, 993 F.2d 841, 845 (Fed. Cir. 1993), which this court upholds "unless ...unsupported by

substantial evidence." *Recot, Inc. v. M.C. Becton*, 214 F.3d 1322, 1327 [54 USPQ2d 1894] (Fed. Cir. 2000).

This court recently addressed the legal standard for primarily geographically deceptively

misdescriptive marks under section 2(e)(3). *See In re California Innovations, Inc.*, 329 F.3d 1334 [66 USPQ2d 1853] (Fed. Cir. 2003). In that case, this court took the opportunity provided by the NAFTA amendments to the Lanham Act to reexamine the legal test for geographically deceptively misdescriptive marks. *See* North American Free Trade Agreement, Dec. 17, 1992, art. 1712, 32 I.L.M. 605, 698, as implemented by NAFTA Implementation Act, Pub. L. No. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057 (1993). This court concluded that the test applied in the past overlooked that a mark only invokes the prohibitions of section 2(e)(3) by deceiving the public with a geographic misdescription. The NAFTA amendments placed the emphasis on the statutory requirement to show deception by imposing the same restrictions on section 2(e)(3) marks that apply to other deceptive marks. *California Innovations*, 329 F.3d at 1338-40. Thus, this court applied a test for section 2(e)(3) required by the statute with a focus on whether the public is deceived, rather than solely on whether the mark was distinctive. *Id.*

This court stated: "To ensure a showing of deceptiveness ... the PTO may not deny registration [under section 2(e)(3)] without a showing that the goods-place association made by the consumer is material to the consumer's decision to purchase those goods." *Id.* at 1340. Under section 2(e)(3), therefore, a mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive if

> (1) the primary significance of the mark is a generally known geographic location, (2) the consuming public is likely to believe the place identified by the mark indicates the origin of the goods [or services] bearing the mark, when in fact the goods [or services] do not come from that place, and (3) the misrepresentation was a material factor in the consumer's decision. *Id.* at 1341.

While *California Innovations* involved a mark to identify the source of goods, the analysis under section 2(e)(3) applies to service marks as well. Application of the second prong of this test — the services-place association —requires some consideration. A customer typically receives services, particularly in the restaurant business, at the location of the business. Having chosen to come to that place for the services, the customer is well aware of the geographic location of the service. This choice necessarily implies that the customer is less likely to associate the services with the geographic location invoked by the mark rather than the geographic location of the service, such as a restaurant. In this case, the customer is less likely to identify the services with a region of Paris when sitting in a restaurant in New York.

Although the services-place association operates somewhat differently than a goods-place association, the second prong nonetheless continues to operate as part of the test for section 2(e)(3). In a case involving goods, the goods-place association often requires little more than a showing that the consumer identifies the place as a known source of the product. *See In re Loew's Theatres, Inc.*, 769 F.2d 767-69 [226 USPQ 865] (Fed. Cir. 1985); *California Innovations*, 329 F.3d at 1340. Thus, to make a goods-place association, the case law permits an inference that the consumer associates the product with the geographic location in the mark because that place is known for producing the product. *Id.* In the case of a services-place association, however, a mere showing that the geographic location in the mark is known for

performing the service is not sufficient. Rather the second prong of the test requires some additional reason for the consumer to associate the services with the geographic location invoked by the mark. *See In re Municipal Capital Markets, Corp.*, 51 USPQ2d 1369, 1370-71 (TTAB 1999) ("Examining Attorney must present evidence that does something more than merely establish that services as ubiquitous as restaurant services are offered in the pertinent geographic location."). Thus, a services-place association in a case dealing with restaurant services, such as the present case, requires a showing that the patrons of the restaurant are likely to believe the restaurant services have their origin in the location indicated by the mark. In other words, to refuse registration under section 2(e)(3), the PTO must show that patrons will likely be misled to make some meaningful connection between the restaurant (the service) and the relevant place.

For example, the PTO might find a services-place association if the record shows

that patrons, though sitting in New York, would believe the food served by the restaurant was imported from Paris, or that the chefs in New York received specialized training in the region in Paris, or that the New York menu is identical to a known Parisian menu, or some other heightened association between the services and the relevant place. This court does not decide whether these similarities would necessarily establish a services-place association or presume to limit the forms of proof for a services-place association with these examples. Rather, this court only identifies some potential showings that might give restaurant patrons an additional reason beyond the mark itself to identify the services as originating in the relevant place.

[1] This court recognizes that the standard under section 2(e)(3) is more difficult to satisfy for service marks than for marks on goods. In fact, for the reasons discussed above, geographic marks in connection with services are less likely to mislead the public than geographic marks on goods. Thus, a different application of the services-place association prong is appropriate, especially in the context of marks used for restaurant services — "some of the very most ubiquitous of all types of services." *Municipal Capital Markets*, 51 USPQ2d at 1370.

Beyond the second prong, however, the misleading services-place association must be a material factor in the consumer's decision to patronize the restaurant. This materiality prong, as noted by *California Innovations*, provides some measure for the statutory requirement of deception. *California Innovations*, 329 F.3d at 1340 (citing *In re House of Windsor*, 221 USPQ 53, 56-57 (TTAB 1983) for the materiality test). For goods, the PTO may raise an inference in favor of materiality with evidence that the place is famous as a source of the goods at issue. *See id.* at 1341.

To raise an inference of deception or materiality for a service mark, the PTO must show some heightened association between the services and the relevant geographic denotation. Once again, this court does not presume to dictate the form of this evidence. For restaurant services, the

materiality prong might be satisfied by a particularly convincing showing that identifies the relevant place as famous for providing the specialized culinary training exhibited by the chef, and that this fact is advertised as a reason to choose this restaurant. In other words, an inference of materiality arises in the event of a very strong services-place association. Without a particularly strong services-place association, an inference would not arise, leaving the PTO to seek direct evidence of materiality. In any event, the record might show that customers would patronize the restaurant because they believed the food was imported from, or the chef was trained in, the place identified by the restaurant's mark. The importation of food and culinary training are only examples, not exclusive methods of analysis, as already noted.

In this case, the PTO and the Board did not apply the necessary standard to conclude that Les Halles' mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. The Board concluded that the mark is primarily geographic in nature, and that patrons of Les Halles' restaurant would believe the restaurant services bear some connection to the Le Marais area of Paris. The Board's decision, however, does not show a services-place association or the materiality of that association to a patron's decision to patronize Les Halles'restaurant. To be specific, the record does not show that a diner at the restaurant in question in New York City would identify the region in Paris as a source of those restaurant services. Further, the record does not show that a material reason for the diner's choice of this restaurant in New York City was its identity with the region in Paris. At best, the evidence in this record shows that Les Halles' restaurant conjures up memories or images of the Le Marais area of Paris. This scant association falls far short of showing a material services-place association. Accordingly, this court vacates the Board's decision and remands for application of the appropriate standard in accordance with this opinion.

COSTS

Each party shall bear its own costs.

VACATED and REMANDED

Footnotes

* Les Halles also appealed the Patent and Trademark Office's (PTO's) refusal to register its mark LE MARAIS in connection with hotel and lodging services. In the same opinion appealed in this case, the Board reversed the PTO's decision to refuse registration of Les Halles' mark for hotel and lodging services. Les Halles did not appeal that decision. Therefore, this opinion only

addresses Les Halles' application with regard to restaurant services.

- End of Case -
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TRADEMARK

Trademark Law Office:	113
Examiner:	Laverne T. Thompson, Esq.
Applicant:	England, Inc.
Serial No.:	76/199,329
Filed:	January 22, 2001
MARK:	**ENGLAND**

APPLICANT DECLARATION

Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3514

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 2.41

I, Rodney England, declare that:

1. I am President of England, Inc., formally England/Corsair, Inc. I am making this declaration in the belief that customers do not actually believe furniture sold under the ENGLAND mark derives from the country England but rather understand the mark to have origins in England, Inc.'s prior company name, England/Corsair, which derives in part from the undersigned's family name.

2. Applicant was founded by the undersigned's father Arnold England in the early 1960s. England family members have worked continuously for the company to this day.

3. England/Corsair, Inc. made first use of its ENGLAND/CORSAIR mark in connection with its furniture products in 1986.

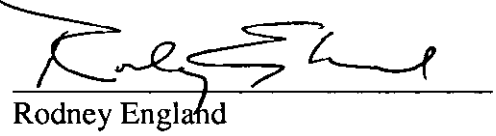
4. By virtue of its efforts, and the expenditure of considerable sums of money for promotional activities, and by virtue of the quality of its products and services, England/Corsair, Inc. earned for its ENGLAND/CORSAIR mark a valuable reputation in the eyes of the public.

England/Corsair, Inc. earned for its ENGLAND/CORSAIR mark a valuable reputation in the eyes of the public.

5. By virtue of the visible family connection to Applicant as well as the number of England family members who work for England/Corsair, Inc., the public understands the meaning of "England" in its ENGLAND/CORSAIR mark to refer to the England family. England/Corsair, Inc. amended its articles of incorporation on March 9, 2001 to reflect the change of corporate name to England, Inc. The non-geographical significance of ENGLAND has been retained even with the change of name to England, Inc.

6. The result is that the ENGLAND/CORSAIR mark and now the ENGLAND mark is recognized in the trade and by the public as being the trademark of England, Inc. and denoting its furniture, not a geographical feature of the furniture.

7. I declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this application and any registration resulting therefrom.

Date: October 20, 2003 By: 

Rodney England

Attorney Docket No. 3178-200026
Application Serial No. 76/199,329
Examiner Laverne T. Thompson, Esq.
Law Office 113

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TRADEMARK

Trademark Law Office:	113	
Examiner:	Laverne T. Thompson, Esq.	
Applicant:	England, Inc.	**CUSTOMER DECLARATION**
Serial No.:	76/199,329	
Filed:	January 22, 2001	
MARK:	**ENGLAND**	

Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3513

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 2.41

I, Thomas Balistreri, declare as follows:

1. I am Vice President of Merchandising for Colder's Furniture, a customer of England/Corsair, Inc. furniture products and now England, Inc. furniture products. Colder's primary customer is the consumer end user.

2. I am making this declaration in the belief that the trademark ENGLAND does not identify a geographical feature of the goods nor would it be perceived to do so by Colder's consumer end user.

3. I have been a customer of England/Corsair, Inc. and now England, Inc. for nearly 20 years and have purchased their furniture under the ENGLAND/CORSAIR mark since approximately 1986 and now the ENGLAND mark since approximately 2001.

4. On information and belief, England, Inc. manufactures early American and contemporary American furniture. Nothing about the furniture suggests a connection to

the country England. Colder's carries this line of furniture in its 3 stores in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

5. Colder's carries furniture manufactured in various countries in the world, including Canada, China & Malaysia.

6. The vast majority of customers in this furniture industry and those entering Colder's Furniture are not seeking furniture manufactured in a particular country, including the country "England."

7. Rodney England is well–known in the furniture industry, is a past President and current Director of the American Furniture Hall of Fame, is a member of the American Furniture Manufacturer's Association and is a visible spokesperson for the England/Corsair, Inc. and now England, Inc. brand.

8. Because the England, Inc. furniture in question is clearly American in design, because the England family is a visible face for the brand and because our customers in vast numbers do not seek furniture made in England, consumers will not expect and do not expect ENGLAND furniture products to be manufactured in the country "England."

9. I declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this application and any registration resulting therefrom.

Date: Oct 20, 2003 By: Thomas A Balistreri

Thomas Balistreri
Vice President of Merchandising
Colder's Furniture

The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer

Fourth Edition

John Paxton

St. Martin's Press
New York

Fourth edition first published in the United States of America in 1991

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Printed in Hong Kong

Emilia Romagna Italy. 44 33N 10 40E. Region of N Italy. Area, 8,540 sq. m. (22,119 sq. km.). The Apennines are sit. along the S border with the fertile plains of R. Po lying to the N of them. Agric. products inc. cereals, sugar-beet, vines and fruit. The main occupation is food processing. Cap. Bologna. Pop. (1981C) 3,957,513.

Emirau Papua New Guinea. Island in the Mussau group of the Bismarck arch. sit. NW of New Ireland. Area, 20 sq. m. (52 sq. km.). Volcanic. Contains coconut plantations.

Emmen Drenthe, Netherlands. 52 47N 7 00E. Town sit. SSE of Groningen. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, nylon, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1989E) 92,303.

Emmental Bern, Switzerland. A valley of upper Emme R. in W central Switzerland noted for cheese.

Empangeni Natal, Republic of South Africa. 28 50S 31 52E. Town sit. NE of Durban. Railway junction and commercial centre in a fruit-growing area. Pop. (1989E) 12,200.

Empoli Toscana, Italy. 43 43N 10 57E. Town sit. on Arno R. between Florence and W coast. Manu. textiles, pottery, glassware, hosiery, macaroni and straw goods. Pop. (1980E) 38,000.

Emporia Kansas, U.S.A. 38 24N 96 11W. Town sit. SSW of Topeka. Railway and commercial centre for an extensive farming area, handling grain and livestock. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, education, dairying, railway repair shops. Pop. (1980C) 25,287.

Emsland Federal Republic of Germany. Region bounded E by Ems R. and W by Dutch border. Swampy area, much drained and with considerable oil resources.

Ems River Federal Republic of Germany. 51 09N 9 26E. Rises N of Paderborn and flows *c.* 250 m. (400 km.) E and N on a meandering course past Rheine to enter North Sea by a 20 m. (32 km.) estuary. Below Münster it is joined briefly by Dortmund-Ems Canal.

Encamp Andorra. 42 32N 1 35E. Village sit. NE of Andorra la Vella on a headstream of Valira R. Main occupation livestock farming. Pop. (1982E) 4,500.

Encarnación Itapúa, Paraguay. 27 20S 55 54W. Cap. of province and port on Alto Paraná R. in extreme SE. Industries inc. sawmilling and tanning. Exports inc. timber, cattle, hides, rice, cotton, tobacco and *maté*. Pop. (1983C) 28,800.

Endeavour Strait Queensland, Australia. 10 45S 142 00E. Sit. between Cape York Peninsula and Prince of Wales Island, forming S part of Torres Strait.

Enderbury Island *see* **Phoenix Islands**

Enderby Land Antarctica. Antarctic mainland extending from Ice Bay to Edward VIII Bay at 66° 50' S lat.

Enfield Greater London, England. 51 40N 0 05W. Town forming a suburb of NE Lond., noted as the site of a royal small-arms factory manu. Enfield rifles. Also manu. metal products and plastics. Pop. (1988E) 260,900.

Enfield Connecticut, U.S.A. 41 58N 72 36W. Town sit. NNE of New Haven on Connecticut R. Manu. plastics, machinery, castings, stationery, clothing, tools, pharmaceuticals, food processing. Pop. (1988E) 47,350.

Engadine Graubünden, Switzerland. 46 45N 10 25E. The upper valley of Inn R. in E Switzerland extending from Maloja Pass to Austrian frontier. It is divided into Upper Engadine and Lower Engadine, the latter containing the Swiss National Park.

Engelberg Obwalden, Switzerland. 46 49N 8 25E. Resort sit. SSE of Luzern, surrounded by mountains.

Engels Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. 51 30N 46 07E. Town sit. on Volga R. opposite Saratov. Industries inc. railway engineering, meat packing, flour milling and the manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1985E) 177,000.

England 53 00N 2 00W. United Kingdom. SE part and largest political division of the island of Great Britain bounded E by North Sea, S by English Channel, N by Scotland and W by Atlantic Ocean, Wales and Irish Sea. Area, 50,331 sq. m. (130,357 sq. km.). Chief cities London (cap.), Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol, Plymouth, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Southampton. Generally undulating lowland with downland and low hills in the S and E, rising to the Pennine range which extends centrally N to S, the high moorland of the SW and NE and the Cumbrian mountains, NW, which rise to Scafell Pike, 3,210 ft. (978 metres) a.s.l. Drained into North Sea by Tyne, Ouse, Trent, Norfolk Ouse and Thames Rs. and their tribs.; into Bristol Channel by Severn and Avon Rs. and into Irish Sea by Eden, Ribble, and Mersey Rs. The land surface is 32m. acres, of which 3m. acres are rough grazing land, 8m. permanent pasture and 13m. arable. The main products are cereals, vegetables, beef and dairy cattle, sheep. Mineral resources inc. coal (about half coming from the Yorkshire–Leicester–Nottingham field), off-shore petroleum, mainly in the North Sea, iron, building stone and clays. Heavy industries based on coal supplies inc. iron and steel, chemicals, textiles from natural and man-made fibres, paper making, engineering. Other industries inc. manu. vehicles, aircraft, electrical goods, agric. machinery. The conurbations of the Midlands form the main industrial area. Fishing is important on the E coast, esp. cod and herring. Pop. (1981C) 46,229,955.

Englewood Colorado, U.S.A. 39 39N 104 59W. City forming a S suburb of Denver on South Platte R. Mainly a residential and retail industry area. Pop. (1990E) 31,500.

Englewood New Jersey, U.S.A. 40 54N 73 59W. City sit. NNE of Jersey City. Residential with some general manu. Pop. (1980C) 23,701.

Encyclopedia of World Cultures

Volume IV

EUROPE
(Central, Western, and Southeastern Europe)

Linda A. Bennett
Volume Editor

G.K. Hall & Co.
Boston, Massachusetts

MEASUREMENT CONVERSIONS

When You Know	Multiply By	To Find
LENGTH		
inches	2.54	centimeters
feet	30	centimeters
yards	0.9	meters
miles	1.6	kilometers
millimeters	0.04	inches
centimeters	0.4	inches
meters	3.3	feet
meters	1.1	yards
kilometers	0.6	miles
AREA		
square feet	0.09	square meters
square yards	0.8	square meters
square miles	2.6	square kilometers
acres	0.4	hectares
hectares	2.5	acres
square meters	1.2	square yards
square kilometers	0.4	square miles
TEMPERATURE		
°C = (°F − 32) × .555		
°F = (°C × 1.8) + 32		

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MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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HEIDI DAHLES

English

ETHNONYM: Engl

Orientation

Identification. England, unlike Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland, does not constitutionally exist, and thus it has no separate rights, administration, or official statistics. The Church of England is its main distinctive institution. The English maintain their separate identity in sports (soccer, cricket, and rugby) and heritage; this is manifest in the monarchy, aristocracy, and associated pageantry, parliament, pride in their country, and love for their local community (with the local pub being an integrating institution). English poetry, literature, and art is also distinctive. With the decrease of specialized industry, an increase in mass marketing, and greater population mobility, English distinctiveness is threatened. However, measures such as restoration and protection of city centers, the countryside, and historic buildings—along with the movement for greater control and participation in local affairs—help counter the trend toward homogeneity.

Location. England constitutes the largest land area and highest population density of any of the four units of the United Kingdom. It is also the most intensely industrialized region. Located off the northwest coast of continental Europe, it is bounded on the north by Scotland and on the west by Wales. It is located approximately between 49°56′ and 55°49′ N and 1°50′ E and 5°46′ W (not including the Channel Islands). Geographically, England constitutes 130,863 square kilometers or 53 percent of the land area of the United Kingdom and is divided into the uplands and lowlands. Following a line joining the mouths of the Tees and Exe rivers, the uplands in the northwest are characterized by rocky and mountainous areas while the lowlands of the southeast contain gentle rolling country with some hills. For the United Kingdom as a whole, the terrain is 30 percent arable, 50 percent meadow and pasture, 12 percent waste or urban, 7 percent forest, and 1 percent inland water. The climate is variable and mild for its latitudes. Rainfall for the south is 90 centimeters, with the southwest receiving 105 to 158 centimeters per year, while the extreme east gets 63 centimeters. The mean temperature for England in July is 16° C; in January and February it is 5° C. However, the north is slightly colder than the south; winter in the north averages 70 days of frost while the south averages 13.

Demography. The English number 46,168,120 (1989 estimate), 81.5 percent of the population of the United Kingdom. They have maintained their relative proportion of the United Kingdom population, but the proportion of younger and older people has increased because the birthrate declined between 1921 and 1942 and then increased after World War II. The population is primarily urban and suburban. In 1921, more than 40 percent of the people lived in the six great conurbations that center on London. After World War II, there was movement from the inner cities to the suburban fringes and beyond, with the inner cities showing a marked decrease. However, English population density is among the highest in the world, averaging 840 persons per square mile in 1981 for England and Wales and rising to 12,600 for the greater London area.

Linguistic Affiliation. The English language is of the Indo-European Family. Its parent tongue is the West Germanic Group of Proto-Indo-European. The closest related languages are German, Netherlandic, and Frisian. There is considerable dialectical variation, the most distinctive being in Lancashire, Cornwall, and parts of East London. Radio, television, and transportation are causing these differences to diminish, with the style of the southeast becoming the standard. However, there is no difference in literary style between the various regions.

History and Cultural Relations

Early English history is marked by immigration. Although not the first, the Celts began arriving around 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. England became part of the Roman Empire in A.D. 43. After the Roman withdrawal in A.D. 410, waves of Jutes, Angles, and Saxons arrived and established control, in spite of Danish incursions from the eighth through the eleventh centuries. By the fifth century A.D., the term "English"—"Angelcynn," meaning "angel kin"—was applied to the Teutonic inhabitants collectively. By the eleventh century, the term included the Celtic and Scandinavian elements and all natives of England, except for the Normans, who remained separate for several generations after their conquest in 1066. The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 guaranteed the rights of rule by law, a point of pride for the English. In 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of King Edward I of England, was created Prince of Wales. The Hundred Years' War (1338–1453) resulted in the claim to large parts of France being lost, and the War of the Roses (1455–1485) led to the Tudor monarchy, which in turn led to a distinctively flourishing English civilization. In 1534, religious independence from the pope was established. Under Queen Elizabeth I, England became a major naval power and its colonies and trade expanded. In 1603, James VI of Scotland succeeded to the throne of England as King James I, and the island of Britain was united under one royal family. After a civil war (1642–

1649), a republic under Oliver Cromwell was established, but the monarchy was restored in 1688, confirming the sovereignty of the English Parliament and the English Bill of Rights. By increasing colonial holdings and industrial power in the eighteenth century, the United Kingdom became a world power. Although victorious in both world wars, the country lost its position of world leadership, but it continued its industrial growth. During the postwar period, the Labor party governments passed some socialist legislation nationalizing some industries and expanding social security; but the Thatcher government reversed that trend and increased the role of private enterprise.

Since the Norman Conquest in 1066, a relatively homogeneous population has been maintained. However, England has been a haven for refugees ranging from the Huguenots in the seventeenth century to persecuted Jews in the twentieth. Starting in the 1950s, population homogeneity has been challenged by the immigration of West Indians and South Asians. As of 1989, they comprise about 4 percent of England's population (2 percent of the United Kingdom's population). Laws curbing immigration and prohibiting racial discrimination have been enacted, but racial tensions are present, especially in the inner urban centers of London and West Midlands where 60 percent of the immigrants reside.

Settlements

About 90 percent of England's population is urban or suburban, and less than 3 percent of its people are engaged in agriculture. Thus, there is a structure of towns, villages, and cities where one sees scattered groups of high-density residence patterns. In spite of the large urban sprawl, England has extensive tracts of farms with smaller villages engulfed by trees, copses, hedgerows, and fields. Settlement patterns are classed into seven categories: conurbations, cities, boroughs, towns, villages, hamlets, and farms. Conurbations refer to the large complexes of densely populated urban areas with a complex of suburbs and towns surrounding or within a large city. A city is a large important borough. A borough is a town possessing a municipal corporation with special privileges conferred by royal charter (a city can have boroughs within it). A town can be incorporated or not incorporated within a conurbation, but either way it is a small cluster of buildings, which has an independent government with greater powers of rating (taxation), paving, and sanitation than those of a village. The village is smaller than a town and has less independence, and a hamlet is smaller still, often without a church. An examination of settlement patterns of towns, villages, and hamlets reveals a great variety of planned or unplanned settlements, with buildings at regular or random intervals. They can be clustered around a center, with its own structure of roads or lanes, or linear, along the sides of a road or field. Farmsteads generally comprise the farming family.

Economy

Subsistence and Commercial Activities. For planning purposes, England is divided into eight regions, but it can be grouped into four divisions comprising the north, Midlands, southeast, and southwest. The north contains about one-third of the total land area and one-third of the population. Although there is some dairy and grazing livestock production, the division is highly industrial, comprising 35 percent of England's manufacturing labor force (43 percent of England's total work force in manufacturing). Most cities are near coal fields. Old, stable industries have declined, leading to unemployment. Emigration from the region has been high, although the region continues to have a slight population increase. The Midlands has about half of its workers employed in manufacturing industries, making automobiles, metal goods, and related products. About 3 percent of them work in coal and iron ore fields and 1.5 percent in mixed farming. It is common to find villages that specialize (locks and keys in Willenhall, needles and hooks in Ridditch, and so on). In the southeast, more than 60 percent of the labor force is in service industries such as construction and public administration, 32 percent in manufacturing, and less than 2 percent in agriculture. Electrical equipment, machinery, paper, printing, and publishing are the leading industries. The southwest has a lower population. Dairy farming is prominent and manufacturing employs 32 percent of the labor force. Many people retire there and tourism is important. However, unemployment is also high. In essence, England has been going through a long process of change. In the nineteenth century, the north, which was previously underdeveloped and backward, became the powerhouse or "workshop of the world." As the United Kingdom lost its prominence in the world economy, the north also lost its importance and power shifted to the southeast.

Industrial Arts. Service industries employ about half of England's work force, while a third of the workers are in manufacturing and engineering. The remainder are in agriculture, construction, mining, and energy.

Trade. Three types of trade take place in English communities. The traditional institution is the central market, which is often covered but open. It has stalls that sell everything from fish to clothes. Within neighborhoods there are clusters of specialty shops which usually comprise a grocer, butcher, newsstand, appliance store, and sweet shop. Since 1970, chain enterprises in fast food and groceries have developed and expanded.

Division of Labor. There is a hierarchy and division of labor with limited mobility. In manufacturing, jobs are specialized according to skill and hierarchy of class is maintained where bosses have authority over subordinates. Division of labor according to gender is diminishing in the workplace as well as the domestic sphere. Class consciousness is decreasing, with the upwardly mobile young urban professional (Yuppie) becoming a dominant role model.

Land Tenure. Land in England is privately owned.

Kinship, Marriage, and Family

Kinship. The most important kin group is the extended family, which generally includes all known relatives. Although descent is not strictly lineal, the family name is traced patrilineally. However, relationship through the female line is acknowledged informally. If he has no male heir, a son may incorporate the name of his mother's family as his family name in a hyphenated form. Kin relationships are strongly influenced by distance, stage of life, and closeness of relationship. In practice, the mother-daughter relationship dominates and it is around the wife's mother that much family activity is determined. Other members of the kin group are in-

cluded if they live nearby. However, neighbors are very important in providing companionship and social support, and these friendships are often maintained after a person has moved away.

Marriage. The emphasis on marital status has decreased in the last decade. Self-esteem and status are now determined by a career, whereas previously they centered on having a spouse and children. Today people often delay marriage and children until their career aspirations stabilize. Generally marriages are by the choice of the male and female. Abortion is legal and divorce is acceptable; both have increased in the postwar era.

Domestic Unit. The nuclear family is the most prevalent domestic unit. It consists of the mother, father, and juvenile children. During times when housing was scarce, it was common for a newly married couple to live with the wife's family. Among the landed gentry residence for the eldest son was patrilocal while other offspring resided elsewhere.

Inheritance. Traditionally, inheritance was through the male line. The aristocracy maintained its wealth by a system of primogeniture, where the estate went to the eldest son. Other sons had to serve in the army, the church, or business, or vanish into obscurity or poverty. Now, inheritance is according to the wishes of the owner of the resources. He or she dictates the inheritance by a will or testament. If there is no will, it is probated in a court.

Socialization. Parents, peers, and media are three primary influences for socialization. Parents discipline, but corporal punishment is not acceptable. Evaluation by one's peers is important for English children. Television, videos, rock music, advertising, and other forms of popular media culture exert a strong influence on children.

Sociopolitical Organization

England is a constitutional monarchy. There is no written constitution, and so statutes, common law, and practice guide governance. The monarch is the chief of state and controls the executive branch. The prime minister is the head of the government and has a cabinet. The legislative section is a bicameral Parliament composed of a House of Commons and a House of Lords; primary power lies with the House of Commons. There is also a court system, with the House of Lords being the highest level.

Social Organization. In English society, the aristocracy, "new society," middle class, and working class are the primary units. The landed aristocracy is the only aristocracy. Alongside the aristocracy is the new society, the self-made rich. In the nineteenth century, wealth did not buy power, because it was concentrated in the aristocracy. However, the aristocracy has lost its monopoly on power. At present, most Britons see themselves as belonging either to the middle or working class. What makes a person claim membership to one of these two classes varies; economic affluence and occupation are not consistent indicators. Also, the middle class is fragmenting with each group defining itself in opposition to other groups.

Political Organization. Under the central government, the country is divided into municipalities, counties, and parliamentary constituencies. In 1974, the conurbations were detached from existing counties and designated as metropolitan counties.

Social Control. The court system, sense of tradition, public opinion, and mass media all work together to promote conformity and resolve conflicts in English society.

Conflict. Since England has not suffered from invasions since the Norman Conquest, there is no focused animosity against any particular group, although some resentment toward the Germans exists as a result of the two world wars. Internal conflicts have been primarily with Northern Ireland. They started in 1968 with demonstrations by Catholics who charged that they were discriminated against in voting rights, housing, and employment. Violence and terrorism has intensified between the Irish Republican Army (which is outlawed), Protestant groups, police, and British troops. Racial tensions between the white English community and the West Indians and South Asians have developed recently, but they have not resulted in ongoing terrorism and violence.

Religion and Expressive Culture

Religious Beliefs and Practices. Although England is a secular country, about one-half of the population is baptized in the Anglican church; however, only 10 million are communicant members. Roman Catholics number 6 million, and the rest belong to nonconformist free churches such as Methodist or Baptist. Except for some areas of Irish settlements in the northwest, religious tolerance persists.

The Church of England traces its history back to the arrival of Christians in Britain during the second century. It has preserved much of the tradition of medieval Catholicism while holding on to the fundamentals of the Reformation. It broke with the Roman papacy during the reign of Henry VIII (1509–1547). The church has gone through persecution and was also influenced by the Puritans. Nevertheless, it has maintained an episcopal form of government, with the monarchy acting as the secular head of the English church and the Archbishop of Canterbury having spiritual prominence.

Arts. England has a strong and distinctive tradition in literature, theater, and architecture. In literature, writers tend to focus on their particular region, while in plays they are more likely to deal with England as a whole. In architecture, the English have borrowed from other cultures, but they have transformed the concepts into a characteristically English style. England has also become a leader in popular culture with musical groups that have captured international prominence. London is the theater center for the English-speaking world.

Medicine. England's national health service provides quality care. However, the system has declined somewhat under the Thatcher government and private practice has increased.

Death and Afterlife. In the Anglican church, exactly what happens at death is a mystery. However, Anglicans believe that the individual "is received by God into his arms," which is taken to mean the person passes into a timeless and spaceless relationship with God, unlike that which is experienced in this life. Funerals are conducted by a priest or minister a day or two after death.

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ARTHUR W. HELWEG

Faroe Islanders

ETHNONYM: Føroyingar

Orientation

Identification. The Faroe Islands are a culturally distinct, monoethnic, internally self-governing dependency of Denmark.

Location. Comprising seventeen inhabited islands and several islets, the Faroes lie between 62°24′ and 61°20′ N and 7°41′ and 6°15′ W. The land is mountainous and treeless, with rocky outcroppings seaming upland reaches of moor, meadow, and fen. Settlements lie amid hayfields along the shores of fjords or sandy bays. Elsewhere, the land ends in sea cliffs up to 600 meters high. The highest point on the islands is 882 meters. The average temperature ranges from 2.6° C in January to 10.7° C in July and August. The average yearly precipitation is 159 centimeters. Winter storms are frequent.

Demography. The Faroese population is 46,313. (1986 figures are used here and throughout.) The live birthrate is 17.1 per thousand; the death rate is 8.0 per thousand. Tórshavn, the capital and by far the largest town, has 13,905 inhabitants. Eight other townships, including Tórshavn's suburbs, have more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Linguistic Affiliation. Faroese is a linguistically conservative descendant of Old West Scandinavian akin to Icelandic and the western dialects of Norwegian. Having passed out of written use in the sixteenth century, it was given an orthography resembling that of Icelandic in 1846 and has been the primary official language since 1948. Danish is taught in the schools and may be used for many official purposes but is rarely spoken.

History and Cultural Relations

Occupied by Norse settlers in the early ninth century, the Faroes were Christianized and made subject to the Norwegian crown in the early eleventh century. At the time of the Reformation (ca. 1535–1540), which took place peacefully, the Dano-Norwegian king appropriated the extensive holdings of the Catholic church; most became tenant farms. In 1557, the Faroese bishopric was reduced to a deanery. In the early seventeenth century the islands' governance was shifted from Bergen to Copenhagen. From 1709 through 1855 all trade with the Faroes was in the hands of a Copenhagen-based royal monopoly, whose store in Tórshavn was the islands' only commercial establishment. In 1816, the Faroes were made a Danish province (*amt*), and their ancient high court, the Løgting, was abolished. Reconstituted as an advisory assembly in 1852–1854, it eventually acquired legislative powers. The introduction of free trade in 1856 led to the growth of an export fishing industry and the rise of a native intelligentsia and middle class. A cultural revitalization movement that gained widespread support in the 1890s soon entailed the growth of political separatism. Following an amicable British occupation during World War II and an inconclusive referendum on full independence in 1946, the Faroes were made internally self-governing in 1948. Varied and extensive relations with foreign, chiefly Scandinavian, countries are maintained by individuals and numerous official or semi-official institutions, mostly in Tórshavn. The Faroes acquired a radio station in 1957 and a television station in 1984.

Settlements

Until the nineteenth century, Faroese villages consisted of one or more loosely agglomerated hamlets. The industrialization of the fishery after 1880 spurred the growth of Tórshavn and a few distant-water fishing ports, while the most isolated villages began to dwindle in size. The revival of the inshore fishery since the 1950s has enlivened a number of small and medium-sized villages (roughly 250–800 inhabitants). Dwellings were formerly built of fieldstone, with sod roofs and tarred wooden siding. In the early twentieth century, most were sided and roofed with gaily painted corrugated metal. Since World War II, most construction has been in poured concrete, also painted. Today's densely populated settlements take several forms, but except for Tórshavn and to some extent the larger towns, they have no well-defined centers.

THE EUROPA WORLD YEAR BOOK 2003

VOLUME II

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External Trade

(Note: Figures include the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1999	2000	2001
Food and live animals	13,292	13,268	14,429
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,427	10,016	10,799
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	4,674	9,048	9,529
Chemicals and related products	18,619	20,633	23,050
Basic manufactures*	26,930	29,231	30,525
Machinery and transport equipment	88,502	99,622	98,865
Mechanical machinery and equipment	17,319	17,863	18,885
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	40,727	50,840	44,363
Road vehicles and parts†	24,009	23,115	26,333
Other transport equipment	6,447	7,804	9,284
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	29,043	32,802	35,528
Clothing and footwear	9,530	10,494	11,458
Scientific and photographic apparatus	6,174	7,272	7,696
Total (incl. others)	193,538	218,262	225,295

* Sorted industrial diamonds, usually classified with natural abrasives (under 'crude materials'), are included with 'basic manufactures'.

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

Exports f.o.b.	1999	2000	2001
Food and live animals	5,924	5,829	5,545
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	9,929	17,057	16,518
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	9,123	15,584	14,934
Chemicals and related products	23,071	24,992	28,095
Organic chemicals	5,489	5,716	6,140
Medicinal products	6,279	7,219	9,429
Basic manufactures*	20,302	22,673	22,890
Machinery and transport equipment	78,872	87,821	88,487
Mechanical machinery and equipment	21,885	22,145	24,704
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	36,009	42,685	42,541
Road vehicles and parts†	15,079	15,602	14,090
Other transport equipment	5,899	7,389	7,152
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20,265	21,197	22,373
Scientific and photographic apparatus	6,738	7,331	7,948
Total (incl. others)	166,166	187,936	191,754

* Sorted industrial diamonds, usually classified with natural abrasives (under 'crude materials'), are included with 'basic manufactures'.

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(£ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1999	2000	2001
Australia	1,338	1,543	1,790
Austria	1,452	1,398	1,881
Belgium-Luxembourg	10,475	11,411	12,866
Canada	3,014	4,007	3,701
China, People's Republic	3,384	4,824	5,787
Denmark	2,227	2,364	2,685
Finland	2,361	2,757	2,978
France	18,167	18,274	19,390
Germany	26,486	27,800	28,688
Hong Kong	4,911	5,915	5,799
India	1,423	1,650	1,829
Ireland	8,492	9,538	9,454
Italy	9,332	9,467	9,883
Japan	9,119	10,212	9,138
Korea, Republic	2,784	3,414	2,771
Malaysia	1,955	2,287	1,954
Netherlands	13,414	15,169	15,121
Norway	3,544	5,562	5,601
Philippines	983	1,155	1,163
Portugal	1,817	1,720	1,592
Russia	1,307	1,472	2,034
Singapore	2,349	2,392	2,085
South Africa	1,569	2,553	2,866
Spain (excl. Canary Is)	5,894	6,010	6,911
Sweden	4,606	4,921	4,692
Switzerland	5,308	5,484	4,606
Taiwan	2,625	3,559	2,808
Thailand	1,291	1,601	1,621
Turkey	1,205	1,448	1,692
USA	24,355	28,404	29,662
Total (incl. others)	193,538	218,262	225,295

Exports f.o.b.	1999	2000	2001
Australia	2,163	2,699	2,344
Austria	1,168	1,148	1,244
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,241	10,321	10,055
Canada	2,546	3,488	3,239
China, People's Republic	1,212	1,469	1,735
Denmark	2,055	2,315	2,304
Finland	1,353	1,470	1,633
France	16,908	18,575	19,537
Germany	20,465	22,790	24,009
Greece	1,148	1,234	1,127
Hong Kong	2,312	2,673	2,717
India	1,451	2,058	1,797
Ireland	10,784	12,374	14,061
Israel	1,295	1,516	1,376
Italy	7,832	8,428	8,533
Japan	3,305	3,671	3,743
Korea, Republic	948	1,350	1,284
Netherlands	13,634	15,163	14,807
Norway	2,052	2,017	1,862
Poland	1,179	1,304	1,310
Portugal	1,712	1,660	1,600
Saudi Arabia	1,485	1,557	1,523
Singapore	1,599	1,624	1,613
South Africa	1,281	1,413	1,558
Spain (excl. Canary Is)	7,526	8,302	8,490
Sweden	4,034	4,210	4,014
Switzerland	2,732	3,062	3,578
Turkey	1,210	1,799	1,179
USA	24,238	29,276	29,561
Total (incl. others)	166,166	187,936	191,754

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*.

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Volume 4

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superb park at Enghien was created by Antoine d'Arenberg, son of Charles d'Arenberg and Anne de Croy, who bought the estate in 1606 from Henry IV, king of France. Pop. (1990 est.) mun., 10,160.

Enghien, Henri-Jules de Bourbon, Duke (duc) **d'**: *see* Condé, Henri-Jules de Bourbon, 5e Prince de.

Enghien, Louis-Antoine-Henri de Bourbon-Condé, Duke (duc) **d'** (b. Aug. 2, 1772, Chantilly, Fr.—d. March 21, 1804, Vincennes), French prince whose execution, widely proclaimed as an atrocity, ended all hope of reconciliation between Napoleon and the royal house of Bourbon.

The only son of Louis-Henri-Joseph, Duke de Bourbon, and Louise-Marie-Thérèse-Bathilde d'Orléans, he emigrated with his father at the outbreak of the French Revolution and served in his grandfather's émigré army from 1792 until its dissolution after the Treaty of Lunéville (1801). He secretly married Charlotte de Rohan-Rochefort and settled at Ettenheim, in Baden.

In 1804 Napoleon, then first consul, received intelligence that connected the Duke d'Enghien with the conspiracy to overthrow him then being planned by Georges Cadoudal and Charles Pichegru. The report was false, but Napoleon ordered Enghien's arrest, and French gendarmes crossed the Rhine secretly and seized him. He was brought to the castle of Vincennes near Paris, where a court-martial was hurriedly gathered to try him, and he was shot about a week after his arrest. Though his father survived him, the Duke d'Enghien was genealogically the last prince of the house of Condé.

The indignation that the execution aroused throughout Europe provoked the often quoted and misquoted comment upon the execution, *"C'est pire qu'un crime, c'est une faute"* ("It's worse than a crime, it's a mistake").

Engholm, Björn (b. Nov. 9, 1939, Lübeck, Ger.), German politician who became the leader of the Social Democratic Party in 1991.

Of Swedish descent, Engholm was educated at the University of Hamburg and worked as a printer before becoming a freelance journalist and lecturer in 1964. He had joined the Social Democratic Party in 1962, and he was first elected to the National Assembly (Bundestag) in 1969, winning reelection successively thereafter. In 1981–82 he was minister of education and science in the government of his mentor, the Social Democratic leader Helmut Schmidt. After the Schmidt government fell from power in 1982, Engholm ran unsuccessfully for prime minister of his home state of Schleswig-Holstein in 1983 and 1987 before winning a second, special election to that post late in 1987. In 1990 Engholm was chosen to succeed Hans-Jochen Vogel as chairman of the Social Democratic Party, and his appointment as its leader was confirmed in a party conference in 1991.

Engiadina (Switzerland): *see* Engadin.

engine, a machine that can convert any of various forms of energy into mechanical power or motion. *See* diesel engine; gasoline engine; internal-combustion engine; jet engine; rocket; rotary engine; steam engine.

engineering: *see under* descriptive word (*e.g.*, chemical engineering, industrial engineering, nuclear engineering), except as below.

engineering, the application of scientific principles to the optimal conversion of natural resources into structures, machines, products, systems, and processes for the benefit of humankind.

A brief treatment of engineering follows. For full treatment, *see* MACROPAEDIA: Engineering.

Engineering is one of the oldest professions in the world; there are a plethora of examples of spectacular engineering feats dating back to ancient times, the best known being the pyramids of ancient Egypt.

There are traditionally four primary engineering disciplines, namely civil, mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineering, each of these having several distinct specialized branches. Other important and distinct engineering disciplines are concerned with mining, nuclear technology, and environmental control.

The oldest of the four main disciplines is civil engineering, which developed from techniques used in the ancient world. It is concerned with the design, site preparation, and construction of all types of structures and facilities, such as bridges, roads, tunnels, harbours, and airfields. Most of the projects involving civil engineering are undertaken by the public sector and are concerned with the development of urban, regional, and national infrastructures. Within the overall context of civil engineering there are several specialized branches, such as structural engineering, foundation engineering, public health and sanitary engineering, and irrigation engineering. Municipal and traffic engineering are more recent specializations.

The spread of the Industrial Revolution in the first half of the 19th century resulted in the evolution of mechanical engineering as a distinct discipline that is concerned with the design, development, and testing of all types of industrial machinery and engines. This discipline has likewise evolved into many diverse specializations, such as automotive, aeronautical, and marine engineering. Precision engineering and production engineering are other important subdisciplines of mechanical engineering, as is agricultural engineering.

Electrical engineering, covering the design and installation of main electrical systems, evolved during the latter part of the 19th century, when electrical technology began making rapid strides. Since that time, various specialties within the electrical-engineering spectrum have emerged, such as electronics engineering, communications engineering (which includes radio and television), and instrument engineering. More recent specialties within the electrical-engineering field include medical engineering and computer engineering.

The newest of the four basic engineering disciplines is chemical engineering. Although the basic concepts were propounded a century ago, the main stimulant to its evolution was the development of the oil industry and the use of oil-derived products as raw materials for the chemical industry over the last 50 years or so. The discipline is concerned with the design of processes and equipment for the large-scale conversion of petroleum components by means of chemical reactions; its specialty areas include process engineering and petroleum engineering. Chemical engineering differs from the other three major classes of engineering in that it adds a third science (chemistry) to the two cornerstones of engineering, mathematics and physics.

Between these diverse fields of engineering there is inevitably some overlap of interest and expertise. It is, however, common to all branches of engineering that academic training must begin with a thorough grounding in the fundamental principles of science, particularly mathematics and physics. Education may then be continued in general engineering subjects, including draftsmanship. There is naturally a differing emphasis in these subjects according to the branch of engineering selected by the student.

All engineers must have a positive interest in the translation of the theoretical into the practical. Not only is an appropriate basic academic qualification necessary to enter the profession but a considerable period of
must be spent in gaining practical expe
before the engineer can be considered
erly qualified in the profession.

Engineers of some kind can be found i
tually every type of manufacturing and
cessing industry appropriate to their ski
well as in public service and in many
service industries. However, there are c
erable variations in the definition and
of the professional engineer among dif
countries, these being due primarily to
ical reasons. Whereas in many countries
as Germany and the United States), th
gineer may be accorded a professional
similar to that of a lawyer or a physici
others until the late 20th century the
engineer was synonymous with that of
chanic.

engineering drawing: *see* drafting.

engineering geology, also called GEO
ICAL ENGINEERING, the scientific disci
concerned with the application of geolo
knowledge to engineering problems—e.g.
reservoir design and location, determinati
slope stability for construction purposes
determination of earthquake, flood, or
dence danger in areas considered for
pipelines, or other engineering works.

England, predominant country of the Uni
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
land. It occupies more than half the islan
Great Britain. It is bounded on the nort
Scotland; on the west by the Irish Sea, W
and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by
English Channel; and on the east by the No
Sea.

A brief treatment of England follows. Fo
treatment, *see* MACROPAEDIA: United K
dom.

For current history and for statistics on
ciety and economy, *see* BRITANNICA BOO
THE YEAR.

Physical and human geography. Constitu
tionally, England does not exist. It is not me
tioned in the title of the sovereign who ru
"the United Kingdom of Great Britain a
Northern Ireland and of Her other Realm
and Territories." Scotland, Wales, and Nort
ern Ireland have certain governmental ins
tutions of their own, but England, hav
subsumed or created those institutions at
time or another, needs no special menti
Holding more than four-fifths of the po
lation, however, England's dominance in
United Kingdom is beyond question.

London was the largest town in Rom
Britain and has been the capital of a unif
England since the Norman Conquest of 106
England has played a dominant role in Brit
history since that time.

England is a land of low hills and platea
and a 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometre) coastli
cut into by bays, coves, and estuaries. A su
stantial upland, the Pennines (Scafell Pik
3,210 feet [975 m]), with moorland tops r
ing to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet (600
900 m), splits northern England into nort
western and northeastern sectors.

English weather is diverse, with a general
mild but erratic temperate maritime climat
Temperatures in the Thames River valle
range from about 35° F (2° C) in January
69°–72° F (21°–22° C) in July. The extrem
recorded in England, however, go below 0°
(−18° C) and above 90° F (32° C). Northea
ern and central England receive less than
inches (1,000 mm) of rainfall annually, and
parts of southeastern England annual rainf
averages as little as 20 inches (500 mm). Wi
ter snows are sometimes heavy, but Englan
frequently suffers from summer drought.

The English people are a mixed lot, th
language polyglot with respect to source. B
sically, the language of Anglo-Saxon invade
of the 5th and 6th centuries has prevail

ding about half the words in the modern
sh vocabulary. The remainder have come
ly from French and Latin. The English
absorbed numerous conquerors, as well
e Scots, Irish, and Welsh. Jews, too, have
d in England in large numbers, and re-
immigration has added peoples from Pak-
Africa, and the Caribbean islands to the
lish population.
gland has eight geographic regions, often
rred to as the standard regions of England;
y do not serve any administrative function.
South East, centred on London, is an eco-
mically dominant area. Its economy rests
ncipally on financial and business services,
de, research, and high-technology indus-
s. Approximately one-third of the region is
voted to agriculture, including dairy farm-
and the production of hops. London is the
b of the nation's railroad and airline system,
th three international airports: Heathrow,
twick, and Stansted. The Port of London is
largest and commercially most important
rt in Britain.
he West Midlands, in west-central England,
diversified agricultural, service, and manu-
turing region that centres on Birmingham,
here automotive-vehicle manufacturing is
portant. The region also includes the Shake-
eare country, centred on Stratford-upon-
von. The East Midlands, in east-central
gland, is also a manufacturing region, fea-
ring hosiery and knitwear, bicycle, pharma-
utical, and aircraft industries. The region
ntains coalfields and some of England's best
mland. East Anglia is the easternmost part
England. It is mainly an agricultural region
oducing cereals, potatoes, and sugar beets,
t high-technology industries have developed
re.
Manchester and Liverpool are the chief man-
facturing cities of the North West, and Liv-
pool is an important port. This region is
own for textile manufacturing, an industry
at has largely given way to engineering in-
ustries and service activities. The North West
so includes the Lake District, renowned for
s natural beauty. The Yorkshire and Hum-
erside region lies to the east and contains the
onurbation of West Yorkshire (including the
ties of Leeds and Bradford), where the man-
facture of textiles has long been an important
ccupation. Steel making is found at Sheffield,
oted especially for its cutlery, and the region
so has chemical and engineering industries
nd extensive farmland. The North East ex-
nds northward from Yorkshire and Hum-
erside to the Scottish border. It comprises the
anufacturing cities of the Teesside and Ty-
eside regions, including Newcastle upon
yne, and extensive scenic uplands.
The South West, including the last Celtic
onghold in England—Cornwall—is a large-
agricultural area, specializing in livestock
ising, whose economy rests increasingly on
ervice activities. The counties of the South
West also enjoy a large share of the expanding
ourist industry, and those portions of the re-
on closest to London are becoming increas-
ngly industrialized.
England's internationally renowned universi-
ies—especially Cambridge and Oxford—lay
laim to many achievements in science and
echnology. English physicists at Cambridge
ere the first to split the atom, and geneticists
here discovered the structure of the DNA
olecule. English scientists and technicians
ave been responsible for penicillin, radar,
dvanced aircraft design, and the jet engine.
England is especially noted for its long and
h literary tradition, as well as for its archi-
ture, painting, theatres, and museums.
ondon is the nation's leading centre for radio
television broadcasting, for book and
er publishing, and for contemporary
ma. In addition to its well-deserved reputa-
for intellectual and artistic life, England
to the world the sports of cricket, associ-
ation football (soccer), and rugby football.
Area 50,363 square miles (130,439 square km). Pop. (1998 est.) 49,494,600.

England, Bank of, the central bank of the United Kingdom. Its headquarters are in the financial district of City of London.

The Bank of England was incorporated by act of Parliament in 1694 with the immediate purpose of raising funds to allow England to wage war against France in the Low Countries in the War of the Grand Alliance. A royal charter allowed the bank to operate as a joint-stock bank with limited liability. No other joint-stock banks were permitted in England and Wales until 1826. This special status and its position as the government's banker gave the bank considerable competitive advantages.

By the time it moved to its present location in Threadneedle Street in 1730, it had become the largest and most prestigious financial institution in England, and its bank notes were widely circulated. As a result it became banker to other banks, which, by maintaining balances with the Bank of England, could settle debts among themselves. The bank's standing was considerably enhanced by its actions in raising finance for the Napoleonic Wars.

During the 19th century the bank gradually assumed the responsibilities of a central bank. In 1833 it began to print legal tender, and it undertook the roles of lender of last resort and guardian of the nation's gold reserves in the following few decades.

The bank was privately owned until 1946, when it was nationalized. Headed by a governor and court of directors, the bank funds public borrowing, issues bank notes, and manages the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves. It formulates monetary policy for the United Kingdom, which it implements through its dealings in the money, bond, and foreign exchange markets. It gained freedom of action on monetary policy in 1997, when the government granted it the power to determine short-term interest rates.

England, Church of, English national church that traces its history back to the arrival of Christianity in Britain during the 2nd century; it has been the original church of the Anglican Communion (*q.v.*) since the 16th-century Protestant Reformation. As the successor of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval English church, it has valued and preserved much of the traditional framework of medieval Roman Catholicism in church government, liturgy, and customs, while it also has usually held the fundamentals of Reformation faith.

The conversion of the Anglo-Saxons, who began invading Britain after Rome stopped governing the country in the 5th century, was undertaken by St. Augustine, a monk in Rome chosen by Pope Gregory I to lead a mission to the Anglo-Saxons. He arrived in 597, and within 90 years all the Saxon kingdoms of England had accepted Christianity.

In the centuries before the Reformation, the English church experienced periods of advancement and of decline. During the 8th century, English scholarship was highly regarded, and several English churchmen worked in Europe as scholars, reformers, and missionaries. Subsequently, Danish invasions destroyed monasteries and weakened scholarship. Political unity in England was established under the Wessex kings in the 10th century, however, and reforms of the church took place.

In the 11th century the Norman Conquest of England (1066) united England more closely with the culture of Latin Europe. The English church was reformed according to Roman ideas: local synods were revived, celibacy of the clergy was required, and the canon law of western Europe was introduced in England.

During the Middle Ages, English clergy and laity made important contributions to the life and activities of the Roman Catholic church. The English church, however, shared in the religious unrest characteristic of the later Middle Ages. John Wycliffe, the 14th-century Reformer and theologian, became a revolutionary critic of the papacy and is considered a major influence on the 16th-century Protestant Reformation.

The break with the Roman papacy and the establishment of an independent Church of England came during the reign of Henry VIII (1509–47). When Pope Clement VII refused to approve the annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, the English Parliament, at Henry's insistence, passed a series of acts that separated the English church from the Roman hierarchy and in 1534 made the English monarch the head of the English church. The monasteries were suppressed, but few other changes were immediately made, since Henry intended that the English church would remain Catholic, though separated from Rome.

After Henry's death, Protestant reforms of the church were introduced during the six-year reign of Edward VI. In 1553, however, when Edward's half-sister, Mary, a Roman Catholic, succeeded to the throne, her repression and persecution of Protestants aroused sympathy for their cause. When Elizabeth I became queen in 1558, the independent Church of England was reestablished. *The Book of Common Prayer* (*q.v.*; 1549, final revision 1662) and the Thirty-nine Articles (*q.v.*; 1571) became the standards for liturgy and doctrine.

In the 17th century the Puritan movement led to the English Civil Wars (1642–51) and the Commonwealth (1649–60). The monarchy and the Church of England were repressed, but both were restored in 1660.

The Evangelical movement in the 18th century emphasized the Protestant heritage of the church, while the Oxford Movement in the 19th century emphasized the Roman Catholic heritage. These two attitudes have continued in the church and are sometimes referred to as Low Church and High Church, respectively. In the 20th century the church was active in the ecumenical movement.

The Church of England has maintained the episcopal form of government. It is divided into two provinces, Canterbury and York, each headed by an archbishop, with Canterbury taking precedence over York. Provinces are divided into dioceses, each headed by a bishop and made up of several parishes. Women deacons, known originally as deaconesses and serving basically as assistants to priests, were first ordained by the Church of England in 1987, allowing them to perform virtually all clerical functions except the celebration of the Eucharist. The church voted in 1992 to ordain women as priests; the first ordination, of 32 women, took place in 1994 at Bristol Cathedral.

England, John (b. Sept. 23, 1786, Cork, County Cork, Ire.—d. April 11, 1842, Charleston, S.C., U.S.), Irish-born American Roman Catholic prelate who became the first bishop of Charleston and who founded the first Roman Catholic newspaper in the United States.

Ordained in 1808, England became an instructor at St. Patrick's Seminary, Cork, where in 1812 he was made president. His outspoken opposition to governmental intervention in the selection of Irish and English bishops displeased some of his superiors, and he was transferred in 1817 to the nearby village of Bandon as parish priest.

While serving there, he was named bishop of the new diocese of Charleston—comprising the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—and was consecrated in Ireland

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ENGLAND

England is the predominant constituent unit of the United Kingdom. Outside the British Isles, England is often erroneously considered synonymous with the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and even with the entire kingdom. Despite the political, economic, and cultural legacy that has secured the perpetuation of its name, England no longer exists as a political unit. Unlike Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, which have separate legislatures and governments with autonomy in internal affairs, England enjoys no separate political status within the United Kingdom. It is rare for institutions to operate for England alone. A notable exception is the Church of England, the Anglican Communion having separate churches in Wales and Scotland. In sports, cricket remains strictly a matter for England and English counties (apart from the Glamorgan County Cricket Club in Cardiff, South Glamorgan, Wales), and England fields its own teams in rugby and association football (soccer). Generally, however, England gives the appearance of having been swallowed up in the larger mass of Great Britain since the Act of Union of 1707.

Dominance of England in the United Kingdom

England's dominance in the United Kingdom, nevertheless, is unquestionable. Occupying a little more than half of the landmass, England has more than four-fifths of the population. The bulk of the most fertile lowlands and six of the United Kingdom's seven conurbations are in England, which also has a higher proportion of wealth and natural resources than the rest of the United Kingdom. Population and wealth generally increase with proximity to London, the national capital. Greater London, with its ring of densely populated boroughs, dominates England as England dominates the United Kingdom.

The "Englishness" of England is a quality generally acknowledged but difficult to define. Most institutions are British, but poets have rarely saluted Britain. Poets by the score, however, have celebrated England and the English, from William Langland in the medieval English of the 14th century onward. Shakespeare is self-consciously English. Art historian Nikolaus Pevsner wrote of "the Englishness of English Art." Yet this is not an insular character. The English of Anglo-Saxon England absorbed the Danish and Norse invaders and their Norman French conquerors. When the English went on to conquer the remainder of the British Isles and then a worldwide empire, they did so without the dilution or dispersal of their essential character. The dominant role of the English is recognized implicitly in the numerous histories of Britain and the British Empire that are called "A History of England."

Another fundamental English characteristic is diversity within a small compass. England (with a total area of 50,363 square miles [130,439 square kilometres]) occupies only about one-thousandth of the world's land area but contains one-hundredth of the world's population and is, therefore, one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Even the farthest points of England are no more than a day's journey from London, and no place in England is more than 75 miles from the sea.

Physical and human geography

THE LAND

Relief. The diversity of the English landscape is based on a complex geologic structure. Almost every phase of geologic history is illustrated in the intricate patterns of England's geologic map. The oldest sedimentary rocks and some igneous rocks (in isolated hills of granite) are in Cornwall and Devon on the southwestern peninsula, volcanic rocks underlie parts of Cumbria, and the most recent alluvial soils cover the Fens of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. Between these regions lie bands of sandstones and limestones of different geologic periods, witness to primeval times when large parts of central and southern England were submerged below warm seas. In the period of Alpine mountain-building, these sedimentary rocks were lifted and folded to yield chains of hills ranging from 965 feet (294 metres) in the North Downs to 1,083 feet in the Cotswolds. Other important hills are the Chilterns and those in Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire. These hills were rounded into characteristic plateaus with west-facing escarpments by the glaciers of three successive Ice Ages. When the ice melted, the sea level rose, which submerged the land bridge with Europe. The landscape was altered by deep deposits of sand, gravel, and glacial mud.

Hills and downs

Erosion by rain, river, and tides and subsidence in parts of eastern England have further shaped the hills and the coastline. The Pennines, with moorland tops of 2,000 to 3,000 feet, split northern England into northwest and northeast. These plateaus of limestone, gritstone, and carboniferous strata are associated with major coalfields, some outcropping to the surface. This geologic history underlies the variety of the English landscape, for in journeys of only a few miles it is possible to pass through a succession of different soil structures—such as from chalk down to alluvial river valley, from limestone to sandstone and acid heath, and from clay to sand—each type of soil bearing its own class of vegetation. The Cumbrian Mountains, which include the famous Lake District, are just west of the Pennines. Scafell Pike (3,210 feet), in the central part of the Lake District, is the highest point in England. Slate covers most of the northern portion of the mountains, and thick beds of lava are found in the southern part.

The geologic complexity of England is strikingly illustrated in the cliff structure of its shoreline. Along the southern coast from the ancient granite cliffs of Land's End in the extreme southwest is a succession of sandstones of different colours and of limestones of different ages, culminating in the white chalk from the Isle of Wight to Dover. A constantly changing panorama of cliffs, bays, and river estuaries distinguishes the English coastline, which, with its many indentations, is some 2,000 miles long.

The English shoreline

Drainage. The drainage pattern of England is influenced by its relief. The Pennines, the Cotswolds, and the moors and chalk downs of southern England serve as watersheds for most of the rivers. The Eden, Ribble, and Mersey rise in the Pennines, flow westward, and have a short course to the Atlantic Ocean. The Tyne, Tees, Swale, Aire, Don, and Trent rise in the Pennines, flow eastward, and have a long course to the North Sea. The Welland, Nene, and Great Ouse rise in the northeastern edge of the Cotswolds and drain into the Wash estuary, which forms part of the North Sea. The Welland River valley forms part of the rich agricultural land of Lincolnshire. The Thames, the longest river in England, also rises in the Cotswolds and drains a large part of southeastern England. From the moors and chalk downs of southern England rise the Tamar, Exe, Stour, Avon, Test, Arun, and Ouse. All drain into the English Channel and in some instances help to form a pleasing landscape along the coast. England's largest lake is Windermere, with an area of six square miles (16 square kilometres), located in the county of Cumbria.

Soils. The Cumbrian Mountains and most of the southwestern peninsula have acid brown soils. The eastern section of the Pennines has soils ranging from brown earths to podzols. In much of southern England, which has less than 40 inches (1,000 millimetres) of rainfall, leached brown soils predominate. Acid soils and podzols occur in the southeast. Regional characteristics, however, are important. Black soil covers the Fens in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk; clay soil predominates in the hills of the Weald (in East Sussex and West Sussex); and the chalk downs, especially the North Downs of Kent, are covered by a variety of stiff brown clay with sharp angular flints. Fine-grained deposits of alluvium occur in the flood-plains, and fine marine silt occurs around the Wash estuary.

Climate. Weather in England is as variable as the topography. As in other temperate maritime zones, the averages are moderate, ranging in the Thames valley from about 35° F (2° C) in January to 72° F (22° C) in July; but the extremes in England go below 0° F (−18° C) and above

90° F (32° C). The Roman historian Tacitus recorded that the climate was "objectionable, with frequent rains and mists, but no extreme cold." Yet there is snow cover in the higher parts of England about 50 days a year. Though known as a wet country, northeastern and central England has less than 40 inches (1,000 millimetres) of rainfall annually and frequently suffers from drought. In parts of the southeast, the annual rainfall averages only 20 inches.

Rainfall

Charles II thought that the English climate was the best in the world—"a man can enjoy outdoor exercise in all but five days of the year." But no one would dispute that it is unpredictable: hence Dr. Samuel Johnson's observation that "when two Englishmen meet their first talk is of the weather." This changeability of the weather, not only season by season but day by day and even hour by hour, has had a profound effect on English art and literature.

Plant and animal life. England shares with the rest of Britain a diminished range of vegetation and living creatures, partly because the island was separated from the mainland of Europe soon after much of it had been swept bare by the last Ice Age and partly because the land has been so industriously worked. Woodland covers merely 7 percent of England's total land area. A drastic depletion of mature broad-leaved forests, especially oak, was a result of the overuse of timber in the iron and shipbuilding industries. A modified pattern of vegetation has now emerged through overgrazing, forest clearance, reclamation and drainage of marshlands, and the introduction of exotic plant species. Though there are fewer species of plants than in the European mainland, they span a wide range and include some rarities. Certain Mediterranean species exist in the sheltered and almost subtropical valleys of the southwest, while vestiges of the Ice Age tundra survive in parts of the moorland of the northeast. England has a profusion of summer wildflowers in its fields, lanes, and hedgerows. In some parts these have been severely reduced by the use of herbicides on farms and roadside verges. Cultivated gardens, which contain many species of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants from all over the world, account for much of the varied vegetation of the country.

Several animal species such as the bear, wolf, and beaver were exterminated in historic times, but others such as the fallow deer, rabbit, and rat have been introduced. More recently birds of prey have suffered at the hands of farmers protecting their stock and their game birds. Under protective measures, including a law restricting the collecting of birds' eggs, some of the less common birds have been reestablishing themselves. The bird life is unusually varied, mainly because the country lies along the line of bird migrations. Some birds have found town gardens, where they are often fed, a favourable environment, and in London about 100 different species are recorded annually. London also is a favourable habitat for foxes, which in small numbers have colonized woods and heaths within a few miles of the city centre. There are few kinds of reptiles and amphibians—about half a dozen species of each—but they are nearly all plentiful where conditions suit them. Freshwater fish are numerous; the char and allied species of the lakes of Cumbria probably represent an old group related to the trout that migrated to the sea before the tectonic changes that formed these lakes cut off their outlet. The marine fishes are abundant in species and in absolute numbers. The great diversity of shores produces habitats for numerous species of invertebrate animals.

Settlement patterns. Though the significance of the natural changes in England can hardly be exaggerated, the current landscape has been significantly changed by humans. Only the remotest moorland and mountain tops have been untouched; even the bleak Pennine moors of the north are crisscrossed by dry stone walls and their vegetation modified by the cropping of mountain sheep. There is virtually no genuine wilderness left in England. The face of the country has been constantly worked over for centuries, and the marks of its exploitation and use dominate the contemporary landscape. The oldest traces are the antiquarian survivals, such as the Bronze Age forts studding the chalk downs of the southwest, and the corrugations left by the strip farming of medieval open fields.

Towns and villages

More significant is the structure of town and village, which was established in Roman-British and Anglo-Saxon times and has persisted as the basic pattern. The English live in scattered groups of high-density occupation, whether in villages or towns or, in modern times, cities. Despite its badly managed urban sprawl, as cities spilled out into conurbations, England is notable for extensive tracts of farming countryside that lie between its towns, its smaller villages often engulfed in the vegetation of trees, copses, hedgerows, and fields: in a phrase of the poet Gerard Manley Hopkins, "the sweet especial rural scene," which is so prominent in English literature and English art.

The visual impact of a mostly green and pleasant land can be seriously misleading. England is primarily an industrial country, built up during the Industrial Revolution by ruthless exploitation of the coalfields and of cheap labour, especially in the cotton-textile areas of Lancashire, in the woolen-textiles areas of Yorkshire, and in the engineering centres of the Midlands and the northeast. England has large tracts of derelict areas, scarred by the spoil heaps of the coal mines, by quarries and clay pits, by abandoned industrial plants, and by rundown slums.

One of the earliest initiatives to preserve the heritage of the past was the establishment in 1895 of the National Trust, a private organization dedicated to the preservation of historic places and natural beauty in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. (There is a separate National Trust for Scotland.) In 1957 the Civic Trust was established to promote interest in and action on issues of the urban environment. Hundreds of local societies dedicated to the protection of the urban environment have been set up, and many other voluntary organizations as well as government agencies are working to protect and improve the English landscape. Greenbelts have been mapped out for London and other conurbations. The quality of town life has been improved by smoke control and checks on river pollution, so effectively that the recorded sunshine in London and other major urban centres has greatly increased and the "pea soup" fogs that once characterized London have become memories of the past. Fish are returning to reaches of rivers such as the Thames, the Tyne, and the Tees from which they had been driven by industrial pollution.

Protection of the urban environment

THE PEOPLE

Ethnic background. By ethnic origin the English are a mongrel breed. Their language is polyglot, drawn from a variety of sources, and its vocabulary has been augmented by importations from all over the world. The English language does not identify the English, for it is the main language of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, many Commonwealth countries, and the United States. The primary source of the language, however, is the main ethnic stem of the English, the Anglo-Saxons, who invaded and colonized England in the 5th and 6th centuries. Their language provides about half the words in modern English vocabulary.

In the millennia following the last Ice Age, the British Isles were peopled by migrant tribes from the continent of Europe and, later, by traders from the Mediterranean area. During the Roman occupation, England was inhabited by Celtic Brythons, but the Celts withdrew before the Teutonic Angles, Saxons, and Jutes (from northwestern Germany) into the mountainous areas of western and northern Britain. The Anglo-Saxons neither preserved nor absorbed the Roman-British culture they found in the 5th century. There are few traces of Celtic or Roman Latin in the early English of the Anglo-Saxons, though some words survive in place-names, such as the Latin *castra* for camp providing the suffix "cester" and *combe* and *tor*, Celtic words for "valley" and "hill." Old Norse, the language of the Danes and Norsemen, left more extensive traces, partly because it had closer affinities to Anglo-Saxon and because the Danish occupation of large tracts of eastern and northern England was for a time deeply rooted, as some place-names show.

Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation

The history before the Norman Conquest is poorly documented, but what stands out is the tenacity of the Anglo-Saxons in surviving a succession of invasions. They united most of what is now England in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, only to be overthrown by the Normans in 1066. For two centuries French became the language of the

court and the ruling nobility; yet English prevailed and by 1362 had reestablished itself as an official language. Church Latin, as well as a residue of Norman French, was incorporated into the language during this period. It was subsequently enriched by the Latin and Greek of the educated scholars of the Renaissance. The seafarers and empire builders of modern history imported foreign words, from all parts of the world. These words now pass unselfconsciously as English. The English, it might be said, are great Anglicizers.

English became the main language for the Scots, Welsh, and Irish. England provided a haven for refugees from the time of the Huguenots in the 17th century to the totalitarian persecutions of the 20th century. Many Jews have settled in England. Since World War II there has been large-scale immigration from Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean, and restrictive immigration regulations have been imposed that conflict with the open-door policy that had been an English tradition for many generations.

Traditional regions. Though England is a small and homogeneous country bound together by law, administration, and a comprehensive transport system, distinctive regional differences arise from geography and history. In the north, for example, the east and west are separated by the Pennines, and the estuaries of the Humber, Thames, and Severn rivers form natural barriers. The eight geographic regions—the South West, the South East, the West Midlands, the East Midlands, East Anglia, the North West, Yorkshire, and the North East—form cultural and statistical but not administrative units.

The South West. The South West contains the last Celtic stronghold in England, Cornwall, where a Celtic language was spoken until the 18th century. The southwestern counties have a large share of the rapidly expanding tourist industry, with a splendid coastline and Dartmoor and Exmoor national parks. Farther east the counties of Dorset, Hampshire, and Gloucestershire and the city of Bristol have diversified manufacturing and service industries. The counties of Somerset and Wiltshire are mainly agricultural. Wiltshire is famous for the prehistoric stone circles at Stonehenge and Avebury and associated remains dubbed "woodhenges." Growth in manufacturing and in service activities and tourism in the 1990s contributed to the region's significant population increase. However, the seasonal and low-paid nature of many service and tourist-related jobs has kept the average income lower in the South West than in most other parts of England.

The South East. The South East, centred on London, the capital, has a population and wealth to match many nation-states. This is the dominant area of England and is heavily urbanized, although planning controls such as greenbelts have restricted the urban sprawl of London. Moreover, fully one-third of the South East is still devoted to farming or horticulture. With its theatres, concert halls, museums, and art galleries, London is the cultural capital of the country, its commercial hub, and a world financial centre. Manufacturing industries include brewing, clothing, furniture, and printing. In recent decades, however, many businesses have moved to the home counties (the counties just outside London) such as Surrey, Berkshire, and Hertfordshire. London is the hub of the national air, road, and railway networks. At Tilbury, 26 miles (42 km) east of central London, the Port of London Authority oversees the largest and busiest port facilities in Britain. Despite its prominence, however, the South East lacks a strong regional identity, and its residents tend to have more local loyalties to their towns or neighbourhoods.

The home counties

The West Midlands. Regional characteristics are stronger outside the South East. The West Midlands region, comprising the historic counties of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire, has given its name to the metropolitan county of West Midlands, which includes the cities of Birmingham and Coventry and the Black Country (an urban area whose name reflects the coating of grime and soot that once covered its buildings). Industry includes automobile manufacture, metalworking, and engineering. However, the decline of heavy industry during the late 20th century took its toll on employment and prosperity in the region. Despite these changes, the West Midlands remains an area with remarkable specialization place by place: locks and keys in Wolverhampton and Willenhall, the bulk of the country's pottery and china in five towns grouped around Stoke-on-Trent, chocolate at Bournville, and carpets at Kidderminster. The region is not exclusively industrial, with the Shakespeare country around Stratford-upon-Avon, the fruit orchards of the Vale of Evesham, and the hill country on the Welsh border.

The Shakespeare country

The East Midlands. Less coherent as a region, the East Midlands takes in the manufacturing centres of Northampton (footwear), Leicester (hosiery, knitwear, footwear, engineering), Nottingham (hosiery, lace, bicycles, pharmaceuticals, tobacco), and Derby (railway locomotives, Rolls-Royce products, fine porcelain ware). In broad swathes between the industrial centres lies much of England's best farmland. Several canals in the region, formerly used for commerce, have been revived, mainly for recreational use.

East Anglia. This region retains an air of remoteness that belongs to its history. With the North Sea on its northern and eastern flanks, it was at one time almost cut off by fenland to the west (now drained) and forest (long ago cleared) to the south. It is now the centre of some of the most mechanized farming in England. Vast fields are devoted to cereals, potatoes, and sugar beets. Compared with other regions, East Anglia has a low population density; with rapid industrialization, however, this pattern is changing. The county of Suffolk has a wide industrial base, with printing, electronics, and production of agricultural machinery and automobile components. Cambridge, home to one of the world's foremost universities, has attracted a wide range of high-technology companies. Norwich, in Norfolk, has diverse manufacturing and service industries. Bacton, on the coast of Norfolk, provides oil and gas terminals for the

Mit and Joan Mann—CAMERAMANN INTERNATIONAL

Jaguar automobile factory, Coventry, Eng.

fields in the North Sea. Newmarket, in Suffolk, is a world-famous centre for horse racing.

The North West. Regions become more distinctive the farther they are from London. The North West, chronically wet and murky, comprises the geographic counties of Cumbria, Lancashire, and Cheshire and the metropolitan counties of Greater Manchester and Merseyside (including Liverpool). This region is the home of the declining cotton-textile industry—rapidly being replaced by diversified manufacturing (food processing, chemicals, computers, glass, and rubber products). The region expresses itself in an accent of its own, with strongly flavoured variety-hall humour; it has also earned global renown for giving birth to British rock music, with the Beatles and other groups in Liverpool, and for football (soccer), notably with the Liverpool and Manchester United football clubs. However, the region suffered an economic decline in the late 20th century. Much of Liverpool's prosperity was built on its port, which served transatlantic and imperial trade; but, as trade switched increasingly to Europe, Liverpool increasingly lost business to ports in the south and east. Manchester remains an important financial and commercial centre, but the North West is still recovering economically. Its old cotton towns, such as Blackburn, Bolton, Oldham, and Rochdale, are overshadowed by the grim gritrock Pennine escarpments that have been stripped of their trees by two centuries of industrial smoke. The Lake District in the Cumbrian Mountains, the northern Pennines, Hadrian's Wall, and part of Yorkshire Dales National Park draw tourists to the scenic landscape of Cumbria.

The Lake District

Yorkshire. The metropolitan county of West Yorkshire on the east side of the Pennines watershed has a character similar to that of the industrial North West—the remaining valley mills manufacture woolen textiles, clothing, machine tools, and electronics. There, too, industrialism has left ugly scars. This region shows a rugged independence of character expressed in a tough style of humour. Leeds, the region's largest city, has become England's most important financial centre outside London. Farther south, steel is concentrated at Sheffield, world-famous for its cutlery and silver plate. This region also has extensive farmland in North Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire and tourist country along a fine coast in the east (North York Moors National Park) and in the beautiful valleys of the west (Yorkshire Dales National Park).

The North East. This region extends to the Scottish border, encompassing the geographic counties of Northumberland and Durham. It includes the metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear and the Teesside metropolitan area (centred on Middlesbrough). Teesside has the largest petrochemical complex in Europe, and North Sea oil is piped ashore at Teesport. Coal mining was once the biggest industry in the county of Durham, but the last mine had closed by the end of the 20th century, and the emphasis is now on engineering, the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, and service industries. Local folk songs and the dialect known as Geordie express the region's enduring character. The city of Newcastle upon Tyne is an important industrial and commercial centre. The region also contains some of the most desolate land in England, in the Cheviot Hills along the Scottish border.

Religion. Increasingly, England is a secular country, even though the Church of England is established as the official church, with the monarch at its head. The Church of England has some 13,000 parishes and a like number of clergy, but it solemnizes fewer than one-third of marriages and baptizes only one in four babies. The Nonconformist (non-Anglican Protestant) churches have nominally fewer members, but there is probably greater dedication among them, as with the Roman Catholic church. There is virtually complete religious tolerance in England and no overt prejudice against Catholics. Despite the decline in churchgoing, opinion polls suggest that belief in God and the central tenets of Christianity survives the flagging fortunes of the churches. There are also large communities of Muslims, Jews, Sikhs, and Hindus.

The Church of England

Demographic trends. England has more than four-fifths of the population of the United Kingdom. Although during the 1970s and '80s the overall birth rate remained constant, a sharp drop in births among women between the ages of 20 and 24 reflected a trend among women to delay both marriage and childbirth. The overall death rate remained constant, but it decreased among young children and young adults. From 1951 to the 1990s the number of people aged 65 and older almost doubled. During the latter part of the 20th century the populations of metropolitan areas such as the West Midlands and Merseyside decreased somewhat as people moved to outlying suburbs and rural areas. The traditional regions of East Anglia, the East Midlands, the South West, and the South East (excluding Greater London) gained population, while the other standard regions all lost population. However, in the late 1990s the population of London started to climb once more.

Suburbanization

THE ECONOMY

The English economy was mainly agricultural until the 18th and 19th centuries, when the Industrial Revolution gradually made England a highly urbanized and industrial country, with textile manufacture, coal mining, and iron and steel production concentrated in the north and Midlands. An increase in population and urban growth during the 20th century caused a significant loss of agricultural land in England, but the geographic counties of Cornwall, Devon, Kent, Lincolnshire, Somerset, and North Yorkshire have remained largely agricultural. A period of industrial decline during the late 20th century brought the virtual collapse of coal mining and dramatic job losses in iron and steel production, shipbuilding, and textile manufacturing. The decline of these industries particularly hurt the economies of Yorkshire, the North East, the North West, and the West Midlands, while the South East, the South West, and East Anglia remained relatively prosperous. By the beginning of the 21st century, England's economy was firmly dominated by the service sector, notably banking and other financial services, retail, distribution, media and entertainment, education, health care, and tourism.

Resources. For most of the 19th and 20th centuries, coal was England's richest natural resource, meeting most of the nation's requirement for energy. However, international competition, rising domestic costs, the growth of cheaper domestic alternatives (such as natural gas), and mounting environmental concerns combined to cripple the coal industry in the late 20th century. Coal production is now only one-fifth of its level in the mid-20th century. New technologies and the discovery of huge reserves of petroleum and natural gas in the North Sea have further transformed the pattern of energy production. Natural gas supplies the largest proportion of England's energy needs, followed by oil, coal, and nuclear power.

North Sea oil and gas

Only a small part of the English countryside is woodland. Broad-leaved (oak, beech, ash, birch, and elm) and conifer (pine, fir, spruce, and larch) trees dominate the landscapes of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Suffolk, and Hampshire. A substantial amount of forestland is privately owned. England has various freshwater sources, both underground (wells, adits, and boreholes) and surface (lakes and rivers).

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing. England is generally better suited for agriculture than other parts of the United Kingdom. More of its land consists of lowlands with good soils where the climate is conducive to grass or crop growing. Most English farms are small, averaging less than 250 acres (100 hectares), but highly mechanized.

Major crops. Wheat, the chief grain crop, is grown in the drier, sunnier counties of eastern and southern England. Barley is grown mainly for livestock feed and for malting and other industrial markets. Corn (maize), rye, oats, and rapeseed (the source of canola oil) are also grown. Principal potato-growing areas are the fenlands of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire; the clay soils of Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire; and the peats of North Yorkshire. Sugar beet production depends heavily on government subsidy because of competition from imported cane sugar. Legumes and grasses such as alfalfa and clover are grown for feeding livestock.

The production of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, known in England as market gardening, is often done in greenhouses and is found within easy trucking distance of large

towns. With its fertile (clay and limestone) soil and its proximity to London markets, Kent is a major supplier of fruits and vegetables (apples, pears, black currants, cauliflowers, and cabbages). Worcestershire is noted for its plums, and Somerset and Devon produce cider apples.

Livestock. Livestock raising, particularly dairying, is very important to the agriculture of England, though to a lesser extent than in Wales and Scotland. Milk production is important in every county, though the main concentrations are in western England. The English have a strong tradition of cattle breeding, and higher-yielding dairy breeds, including the Frisian and Ayrshire, have become more numerous than the once-dominant Shorthorn.

Domestic production supplies most of the country's beef needs. Cattle are often moved from one region to another for raising, storing, and final fattening. The beef industry suffered costly setbacks in the late 1990s and early 2000s because of outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy ("mad cow disease") and foot-and-mouth disease. The latter disease also ravaged England's sheep and pigs.

Sheep are bred in the hills of the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southwestern peninsula, areas where they are occasionally the main source of a farmer's income but frequently of subsidiary importance to cattle. The raising of lambs for meat rather than wool is the main concern of English sheep farmers. Grass-fed breeds, yielding lean meat, are predominant.

A small number of specialist pig farms supply the large sausage and bacon companies. Poultry are kept in small numbers on most farms, but specialist poultry farms have increased, notably in Lancashire and in the southeastern counties serving the London market.

Forestry. Many forests in England are managed by the Forest Commission, which besides promoting timber production also emphasizes wildlife preservation. Demand for timber continues in the construction and furniture industries, but the government's afforestation program has spread new coniferous forests across the landscape.

Fishing. Freshwater fish, including bream, carp, perch, pike, and roach, are available in the rivers of eastern England. Cod, haddock, whiting, herring, plaice, halibut, turbot, and sole are caught in the North and Irish seas. Several ports, including Lowestoft, Great Yarmouth, Grimsby, Bridlington, and Fleetwood, have freezing and processing plants nearby. Oyster farms are located along the creeks and estuaries in Essex, and rainbow trout farming has become popular.

Industry. Widely available sand, gravel, and crushed rock provide raw materials for the construction industry. Clay and salt are found in northwestern England, and kaolin (china clay) is available in Cornwall.

About one-fifth of England's workers are employed in manufacturing. Major industries in the northern counties include food processing, brewing, and the manufacture of chemicals, textiles, computers, automobiles, aircraft, clothing, glass, metals, and paper products. Leading industries in central and southern England are pharmaceuticals, computers, microelectronics, aircraft parts, and automobiles. (See *Traditional regions* for further details on English manufacturing.)

Services. Service activities account for more than two-thirds of employment in England, with a strong concentration in London. A major world centre for finance, banking, and insurance, London hosts such centuries-old bodies as the Bank of England (1694), Lloyd's (1688), and the London Stock Exchange (1773), as well as more recent arrivals. As the national capital and a prominent cultural mecca, London also provides a vast number of jobs in governmental, educational, and cultural institutions. Financial services and telecommunications also are important in northern cities such as Leeds and Manchester. Important service and high-technology centres include Cambridge, Ipswich, and Norwich, as well as the "M4 corridor"—a series of towns, such as Reading and Swindon, near the M4 motorway west of London. Retailing is strong throughout the country, from local supermarkets to the exclusive boutiques of Mayfair in London's West End.

Tourism also plays a significant role in England's economy. The country's attractions appeal to a wide variety of interests, ranging from its rich architecture, archaeology, arts, and culture to its horticulture and scenic landscape. Many of England's domestic vacationers opt for seaside spots such as Blackpool and Bournemouth. Millions of British and international tourists annually visit such London attractions as the British Museum, the National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower, and others travel beyond the capital to take in sights such as Canterbury Cathedral and York Minster.

Transportation. England has a dense network of roads, railways, ports, and airports. During the 1980s and '90s Britain's trade with Europe increased sharply, and the ports in southern and southeastern England now handle far more traffic than the ports of Liverpool and Manchester. Leading ports for container traffic are Felixstowe, Tilbury, Thamesport (Medway), Liverpool, and Southampton. Dover, Grimsby, and Harwich chiefly handle roll-on traffic. Major airports in and around London are Heathrow, Gatwick, and London City, which together serve more than 40 million passengers annually. Airports at Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle upon Tyne also handle significant amounts of traffic.

Highways radiate from London in all directions, and increasing traffic has led to congested highways. London, other large cities, and towns are linked by passenger trains. Several high-speed freight trains serve the major industrial centres. The Channel Tunnel, between Folkestone in Kent and the Sangatte in northern France, provides direct rail access to the European continent. London's Underground train system, the "Tube," covers some 250 route miles (400 km). Inland canals were developed during the 17th and 18th centuries, mainly to carry bulky raw materials such as coal and iron ore between mining and industrial centres and major cities. While some canals have closed, others remain open mainly for recreational use.

The Channel Tunnel

ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A specifically English role in contemporary government and politics is hard to identify in any formal sense, for these operate on a nationwide British basis. Historically, much of British political life evolved in England, including Parliament, which, in its medieval form, was related to the Anglo-Saxon practice of regular gatherings of notables, and the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which affirmed the rule of law, parliamentary control of taxation and of the army, freedom of speech, and religious toleration. Freedom of speech and opinion form part of the English tradition, but the development of party and parliamentary government in its modern forms took place after the Act of Union of 1707, when, in politics, the history of England became the history of Britain.

Local government. England has a distinct system of local government, which has evolved over the centuries. The shires, or historic counties, that developed during Anglo-Saxon times persisted as geographic, cultural, and administrative units for about a thousand years. In 1888 the Local Government Act regularized the administrative functions of the counties and redrew some county boundaries to create new administrative counties. Further local government reforms from the 1960s through the 1990s reduced the area of the administrative counties and created a variety of new administrative units. These local government reforms tended to separate most of England's major urban areas from the traditional county structure.

Local governments have few legislative powers and must act within the framework of laws passed by Parliament. They do have the power to enact regulations and to levy property taxes within limits set by the central government.

England's internal subdivisions and administrative units include distinct historic, geographic, and administrative counties; districts; unitary authorities; metropolitan counties and boroughs; and other specialized entities.

Historic counties. Every part of England lies within one of 39 historic counties, which lack any current administrative function. Some current administrative counties carry the names of historic counties, although their boundaries no longer correspond exactly. However, historic counties continue to serve as a focus for local identity, and cultural institutions, such as sporting associations, are often organized by historic county.

Geographic counties. Every part of England belongs to one of 47 geographic, or ceremonial, counties, which are distinct from the historic counties. The monarch appoints a lord lieutenant and a high sheriff to represent each geographic county. Because every part of England falls within one of these counties, they serve as statistical and geographic units. Some geographic counties are coterminous with metropolitan counties (including Greater London).

Administrative counties and districts. There are now 34 administrative counties in England, and most of them carry the same names as historic counties. However, some parts of England lie outside the administrative counties. They are subdivided into lower-level units known as districts, boroughs, or cities. Government at the county level administers regional planning, highways and traffic, fire fighting, refuse disposal, education, libraries, social services, and consumer protection. The second-tier units (districts, including those designated as boroughs or cities) handle local planning, public health, environmental matters, refuse collection, recreation, and voter registration.

Local government responsibilities

Unitary authorities. England currently contains 46 administrative units called unitary authorities, so named because, unlike administrative counties, they are not subdivided into districts, boroughs, or cities but instead constitute a single tier of local government. Unitary authorities are responsible for all the administrative functions of both administrative counties and districts within counties. Some cities in England are unitary authorities.

Metropolitan counties and boroughs. There are six metropolitan counties in England, not including Greater London. The metropolitan counties formerly had administrative functions similar to the administrative counties, but these functions passed in 1986 to their constituent metropolitan boroughs. The metropolitan counties now survive only as geographic and statistical units, and they also serve as ceremonial counties. Each metropolitan county is divided into several metropolitan boroughs, which, like unitary authorities, handle all local government administrative functions. Some cities—such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds—constitute metropolitan boroughs.

Greater London. Greater London is a unique administrative unit. Like other metropolitan counties, it lost most of its administrative functions in 1986 to its constituent boroughs; however, because Greater London is the national capital, the central government of the United Kingdom assumed direct responsibility for other local government functions. In 2000 Greater London regained some administrative powers. The new Greater London Authority has a directly elected mayor and a 25-member assembly, and it handles some of the responsibilities in London previously handled by the central government—notably over transport, planning, police, and other emergency services.

Greater London consists of 32 boroughs and the City of London, which is a 1-square-mile (2.6-square-km) area at the core of London whose boundaries have changed little since the Middle Ages. It is now the site of London's financial district. The City is part of Greater London, but it has rights and privileges that are distinct from the 32 boroughs, including its own lord mayor, who is not to be confused with the mayor of Greater London. The boroughs and the City of London retain separate responsibility for most local government functions.

The City of London

Parishes and towns. Parish and town councils form the lowest tier of local government in England. Parishes are civil subdivisions, usually centred on a village or small town, that are distinct from church bodies. They have the power to assess "precepts" (surcharges) on local rates (property taxes), and their rights and duties include participating in regional planning and maintaining commons and recreational facilities.

Justice. The English have given the world, notably North America and much of the Commonwealth, the system of English law that has acquired a status and universality to match Roman law. English law, too, had its origins in Anglo-Saxon times, and two of its hallmarks are a preference for customary law (the common law) rather than statute law and a system of application by local part-time magistrates, by locally chosen juries, and by traveling (circuit) judges. The Anglo-Saxon system was retained under the Normans but formalized; for example, beginning in the 13th century, case law was recorded to provide uniform precedents. In modern times there has been a greater reliance on the statute law contained in some 3,000 acts of Parliament, but more than 300,000 recorded cases provide precedents. Other aspects of English law are the fundamental assumption that an accused person is innocent until proved guilty and the independence of the judiciary from judicial intervention by crown or government.

The legal system is divided into civil and criminal courts. The House of Lords is the ultimate court of appeal for both civil and criminal cases brought through the High Court or the Court of Appeal. The Crown Court may sit anywhere in England, deal with any trial on indictment, and hear appeals and proceedings either on a sentence or on civil matters. At the base of the criminal court system, the magistrates' courts hear almost all criminal cases.

Education. In England the Department for Education and Employment is responsible for all levels of education. Universities, however, are self-governing and depend on the central government only for financial grants. Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16. About one-third of primary and secondary schools in England are administered by Anglican or Roman Catholic voluntary organizations. More than 90 percent of the secondary-school population (children aged 11 through 18) within the government's school system attend state-funded comprehensive schools, which are open to all, and the remainder attend grammar schools (which prepare students for higher education), secondary modern schools (which prepare students for jobs), or one of the growing number of specialist schools (such as technology colleges). Tertiary colleges offer a full range of vocational and academic courses to students aged 16 and older. Independent schools provide both primary and secondary education but charge tuition. In large cities a large number of independent schools are run by ethnic and religious communities. At the completion of secondary education, students (in both privately and publicly funded schools) receive the General Certificate of Secondary Education if they achieve the required grades in examinations and course-work assessments.

Among the independent schools are the so-called public schools, which actually are private. Most public schools are residential and provide education to children aged 11 through 19. Public schools for boys include Eton (the oldest; established 1440–41), Harrow, Rugby, and Westminster; notable public schools for girls include Cheltenham, Roedean, and Wycombe Abbey.

Public schools

More than half of England's young adults pursue post-secondary education in colleges and universities. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the 12th and 13th centuries. The "red brick" universities, founded in the late 19th or early 20th century in industrial cities such as Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham, were known for red brick buildings, unlike the stone buildings of Oxford and Cambridge. During the 1990s the number of universities doubled, with local polytechnics becoming full universities under the authority of the central government. A continuing education program of the Open University (1969), in Milton Keynes, offers course work through correspondence and the electronic media.

Health and welfare. The National Health Service, an organ of the central government, provides comprehensive medical services for every resident of England. Doctors, dentists, opticians, and pharmacists work within the service as independent contractors. Local governments provide social services for children, low-income families, the unemployed, the disabled, the mentally ill, and the elderly. Religious organizations also provide help and advice. The National Insurance Scheme insures individuals against loss of income because of unemployment, maternity, and long-term illnesses. It provides retirement pensions, widows' and maternity benefits, child and guardian allowances, and benefits for job-related injuries or death.

CULTURAL LIFE

England's contribution to both British and world culture is too vast for anything but a cursory survey. England's con-

temporary culture shares many features with that of Wales, Scotland, and even Northern Ireland.

Literature. It is, arguably, England's literature that has had its greatest international renown. For more than a millennium, each stage in the development of the English language has produced masterworks.

The heroic poem *Beowulf*, dating from the 9th or 10th century, preserves the earliest literary language of England, the Germanic Anglo-Saxon, known as Old English. Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, French influence shaped the vocabulary as well as the literary preoccupations of Middle English. Geoffrey Chaucer epitomized both the courtly philosophical concerns and the earthy vernacular of this period in his *Troilus and Criseyde* and *The Canterbury Tales*, respectively. The Elizabethan era of the late 16th century fostered the flowering of the European Renaissance in England and the golden age of English literature. The plays of William Shakespeare, which represent the culmination of Elizabethan English, also achieve a depth of characterization and richness of invention that have fixed them in the dramatic repertoire of virtually every language. Political and religious conflicts of the 17th century inspired a wealth of poetry, ranging from the metaphysical introspections of John Donne to the visionary epics of John Milton.

The Elizabethan era

The dichotomy of Classicism and Romanticism, of reason and imagination, dominated the 18th century, with the Neoclassical satire and criticism of Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, and Samuel Johnson on the one hand and the somewhat later Romantic self-expression of William Blake, William Wordsworth, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge on the other. During this period the novel emerged as a form capable of bringing everyday life into the province of literature. The distinctive regions of England began to exert a powerful influence on many writers—the Lake District on Wordsworth, the Yorkshire moors on the Brontë sisters, Dorset on Thomas Hardy, the Midlands coalfields on D.H. Lawrence, and London on Charles Dickens.

In the modern period, English literature embraced many writers from outside England, including poets as Irish as William Butler Yeats, as Welsh as Dylan Thomas, or as securely in the classic line as the American expatriates T.S. Eliot and Henry James. Massive immigration from the former empire in the late 20th century further diversified England's literary landscape, with such writers as V.S. Naipaul and Salman Rushdie. (For further discussion, see ENGLISH LITERATURE.)

Architecture. English architecture has varied regionally according to readily available building materials. The typical Cotswold village, for example, contains structures of the local silvery limestone with slate roofs. A yellowish stone was much used in Oxford, and a rusty ironstone is typical in northern Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, along the line of an ironstone belt. Half-timber framing and thatch roofing characterize the river valleys, and excellent clay provides the warm red brick of southern England. More recently, cheap but nonnative materials have occasioned many jarring intrusions into harmonious towns and villages built mainly of local materials.

Stylistically, English architecture endowed European styles with a characteristic English aspect. The Gothic architecture of France was transformed into an English style by the delicate use of stone to provide a framework for walls that were almost all glass, culminating in triumphs of the Perpendicular style, such as King's College Chapel at Cambridge. The European Renaissance influenced the buildings of Christopher Wren, yet his many London churches seem essentially English. The magnificent country houses of the 18th century are not mere importations of a foreign fashion but fit their landscape; and many such landscapes were designed by the great English garden and park designers William Kent, Lancelot ("Capability") Brown, and Humphry Repton.

The reconstruction of war-damaged city areas in the mid-20th century provided opportunities for notable new architecture, including the Barbican scheme north of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Royal National Theatre on the south bank of the Thames (both in London). Among London's more notable modern buildings are the headquarters for Lloyd's in the City and the Millennium Dome at Greenwich, which at its completion in 1999 was the largest enclosed space in the world. Outside London, notable projects include the Coventry precinct and cathedral by Sir Basil Spence, the Roman Catholic cathedral in Liverpool, designed by Sir Frederick Gibberd, and a batch of new universities founded during the 1960s, such as those near Brighton, Canterbury, Colchester, Norwich, and York. Increasingly, however, architects have sought to modernize or imitate old structures, rather than design completely new ones. Thus the building that housed the Covent Garden flower market became one of London's most visited arcades, containing shops, restaurants and informal entertainment; a power station on the south bank of the Thames was converted into Tate Modern, the world's largest modern art gallery; and Shakespeare's Globe Theatre was rebuilt to the original design. London's riverside has been transformed by the conversion of old buildings, especially warehouses, into modern housing.

Modern building trends

Immigration, too, has influenced the architecture of contemporary England. Hundreds of Hindu temples and Muslim mosques have been built since World War II, and some of them, such as the large and ornate Shri Swaminarayan Hindu temple built in the 1990s in northwestern London, have drawn architectural attention.

Visual arts. *Sculpture.* Apart from traces of decoration on standing stones and the "transplanted" art of Roman occupation, the history of sculpture in England is rooted in the Christian church. Monumental crosses of carved stone, similar to the Celtic crosses of Ireland, represent the earliest sculpture of Anglo-Saxon Christians. The tradition of stone relief carving attained its highest expression in Gothic cathedrals, such as that at Wells (*c.* 1225–40).

The influences of Renaissance and Baroque sculpture on the Continent were slow to reach England. Borrowings before the 18th century remained ill-conceived and crudely executed. From the 1730s, however, first-rate foreign artists and a growing interest in classical antiquity brought a new refinement to English sculpture. The Roman influence that precipitated Neoclassicism gave way in England to the Greek in the early 1800s. Resisting the Romantic movement of the 19th century, which gave continental sculpture an increasing subjectivity, the sculptors of England pursued a more conservative path. Many free-standing public monuments—the descendants of sepulchral effigies—date from this period. Not until the 20th century did English sculptors such as Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth break free of traditional bounds and attain a deeply personal mode of expression. In 1998 the largest sculpture ever executed in Britain was unveiled—the steel Angel of the North. Created by Antony Gormley, it dominates the skyline near Gateshead, south of the River Tyne.

Neoclassicism

Painting. Painting in England emerged under the auspices of the church. From the 8th to the 14th century the illumination of Gospel manuscripts developed from essentially abstract decoration derived from Celtic motifs to self-contained pictorial illustration more in keeping with the continental style. In the 15th century, Italian innovations in perspective and composition began to appear in English work. Nonetheless, English painting remained largely unaffected by the concerns of the Renaissance, and it was not until the 1630s, when Charles I employed the Flemish Baroque painters Peter Paul Rubens and Anthony Van Dyck in his court, that a broader artistic current reached England's shores.

The Royal Academy of Arts, founded in 1768, promoted Neoclassicism in England. During this period, painters rendered historical and mythological subjects with a bold linear clarity. Just as the strictures of Neoclassicism reacted against the excesses of the Baroque and Rococo, Romanticism emerged partly in defiance of academic formality. The works of the poet and painter William Blake epitomize the spiritual preoccupations of the period. John Constable and J.M.W. Turner anticipated the French Impressionist movement by more than half a century in their landscape paintings charged with light and atmosphere. In the mid-19th century the so-called Pre-Raphaelite painters combined technical precision with explicit moral content.

Pre-Raphaelite painters

Proponents of the arts and crafts movement, such as Edward Burne-Jones and William Morris, revived the decorative arts in England. The continental Art Nouveau movement strongly influenced their successors. In later 20th-century painting, England was home to such notable figures as the Pop artist R.B. Kitaj, the Op artist Bridget Riley, and Francis Bacon.

Performing arts. *Theatre.* Theatre is probably the performing art for which England is best known. In the Elizabethan and Jacobean ages England forged a distinctive dramatic tradition and produced some extraordinary and highly influential playwrights, particularly Christopher Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson. A later influence on theatre in England was the rise in the 19th century of the actor-manager, most notably Henry Irving.

England's abiding importance in world theatre can be seen in its lively theatrical institutions, including the Royal Shakespeare Company (1864; reorganized in 1961 by Peter Hall), the Royal National Theatre (1962), regional theatres such as the Bristol Old Vic, and the many theatres that flourish in London's celebrated West End district. Moreover, throughout the 20th century the works of English playwrights won much acclaim: from Noël Coward's bittersweet plays of the 1930s to the "kitchen sink" dramas of the 1950s by the Angry Young Men, such as John Osborne, to the more recent contributions such playwrights as Harold Pinter, David Hare, and Tom Stoppard and the musicals of Andrew Lloyd Webber. English actors, many of them trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, enjoy international prominence. (See also THEATRE, THE HISTORY OF WESTERN.)

Film. Because Britain presented a natural market for American English-language films, the British film industry was slow in developing. The Cinematograph Film Act of 1927 required that more films shown in Britain be made domestically; as a result, during the 1930s there was a dramatic increase in British productions, some made with Hollywood control and financing. During this period Alfred Hitchcock emerged as England's first great film director with such early classics as *The Thirty-nine Steps* (1935). In the 1940s and early '50s a series of social comedies made by Ealing Studios, such as *Kind Hearts and Coronets,* brought further international acclaim to the British film industry. In contrast to the lavish films of David Lean and Michael Powell from this period, a movement of social realist films emerged in the 1960s; rooted in the Free Cinema documentary movement and borrowing from the Angry Young Men of British literature and drama, films by directors such as Lindsay Anderson, Karel Reisz, and Tony Richardson kept alive a British film industry that was increasingly becoming a satellite of the United States, which funded such "English" films as the James Bond series. In the 1980s the productions of David Puttnam and the collaborations of Ismail Merchant and James Ivory led a resurgence of British moviemaking, which has continued into the 21st century with the quintessentially English films of Hugh Hudson, Kenneth Branagh, Mike Leigh, and Ken Loach. In addition, Nick Park's pioneering animated shorts and feature films have garnered international renown. The nearness of film studios to the London stages allows directors and actors to pursue careers in both mediums to an extent unknown in the United States. (For further discussion, see MOTION PICTURES.)

Cinematic resurgence

Music. The beginnings of art music in England can be traced to plainsong (plainchant). In the 16th and 17th centuries England produced many notable composers, among them Thomas Tallis and William Byrd. The musical stature of the Baroque composers Henry Purcell and George Frideric Handel remains unquestioned. Music in England reached another peak in the late 19th century, when comic opera attained near perfection in the work of W.S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Later significant composers include Ralph Vaughan Williams, Gustav Holst, Edward Elgar, and Benjamin Britten.

A world-renowned opera festival is held annually at Glyndebourne, and music festivals of many other types include the annual summer-long "promenade" concerts at London's Royal Albert Hall, the largest regular classical music festival in the world. England has numerous internationally acclaimed orchestras, chamber groups, opera companies, choruses, and cathedral choirs.

English folk music—exemplified by ballads, sea chanteys, children's game songs, carols, and street cries—has had a tremendous influence on the folk and church music of the United States, Canada, and other former colonies. However, 20th-century British popular music, especially rock music, had even more visible impact on world culture. Beginning in the 1950s, young Britons began borrowing from American blues, rhythm and blues, and rock and roll to create their own version of each. By the mid-1960s, English "beat" groups such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, the Kinks, and the Who had burst onto the world stage, especially in the United States, where their sensational popularity was labeled the British Invasion. Thereafter, rock and pop music remained among Britain's main cultural exports, marked by the international popularity of groups such as Led Zeppelin and Pink Floyd in the 1970s and punk groups such as the Sex Pistols and the Clash later in the decade; performers as various as the Police, the Smiths, Boy George, the Spice Girls, Oasis, and Radiohead in the 1980s and '90s; and the techno music of the turn of the century.

Rock and pop music

Dance. In England remnants of early popular dances in the form of sword dances, morris dances, and country dances remain popular participatory entertainment. The ballet really began to take hold in England only in the early 20th century, when Ninette de Valois and Lilian Baylis established the Vic-Wells Ballet (now the Royal Ballet) and Marie Rambert formed the Ballet Club (now Dance Rambert). These highly talented women fostered ballet and its offshoot, modern dance. With their leadership, England advanced to the forefront of dance in the 20th century, producing such internationally known artists as Frederick Ashton, Margot Fonteyn, and Antony Tudor.

Cultural institutions. England has a wealth of societies, institutions, museums, and foundations. One of its more prestigious learned societies is the Royal Society (1660), which awards fellowships, medals, and endowed lectureships for scientific and technological achievements. The British Museum contains numerous archaeological and ethnographic specimens. The extensive British Library (1973) houses ancient and medieval manuscripts and papyruses as well as modern works. The Zoological Society of London maintains the London Zoo and also supports scientific activity. The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, are significant both as a research institute and as one of England's many places of great natural beauty. There are also notable libraries at the University of Cambridge and at the University of Oxford (the Bodleian Library).

Art galleries abound in England. The best-known, all in London, include the National Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, and two Tate galleries—Tate Britain (with superb collections of John Constable and the Pre-Raphaelites) and Tate Modern.

Leisure. Although England has a lively cultural life, its characteristic pursuits are of a more popular kind. Leisure is increasingly the concern of commerce: foreign holiday package tours, gambling of many kinds (from bingo to horse-race betting), and the transformation of the traditional English pub by trendy interior decoration. The English weekend is the occasion for outdoor activities from fishing to mountaineering. England gave the world the sports of cricket, football (soccer), and rugby football but now seldom shines at any of these in international competitions. Among the most popular sports and recreational activities in England are angling, basketball, snooker, and swimming. Yet the most popular leisure activities are those connected with the home, including both traditional and more modern, electronic distractions. Domestic comforts, epitomized in the cozy charm of cottages and gardens and the pervasive ritual of afternoon tea, continue to figure prominently in the character of English life. (For further discussion, including details on sporting culture, see UNITED KINGDOM: *Cultural life.*) (W.H.Th./Ed.)

History

The history of England is given in the section above, *History of England and Great Britain.*

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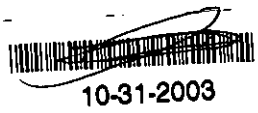

October 29, 2003

Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3514

Re: Notice of Appeal (BOX TTAB FEE)
Request for Reconsideration (BOX RESPONSES NO FEE)
For the mark: **"ENGLAND"**
Application Serial No. 76/199,329
Attorney Docket No. 3178-200026

Sir:

Enclosed is a Notice of Appeal of the final Office Action for the mark "ENGLAND" as well as a Request for Reconsideration of the Examining Attorney's final Office Action refusal. Also enclosed is a check in the amount of $100.00 to cover the Notice of Appeal fee for one class.

Attention is directed to the fact that the address of this Firm has been designated as the correspondence address for this application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 08-0750. A duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed herewith for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C.
Attorneys for Applicant

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